SATURDAY NIGHT

SEPTEMBER 6, 1952 10 CENTS

READING CULTURE CRISIS

by C. J. Eustace

PUBLISHERS are saying that there is a crisis in reading today, because the public is apparently not buying as many books as they did some years ago. This crisis seems to affect primarily the North American Continent, although there are indications that there is a similar decline in reading culture in Britain and the Continent.

What does this crisis mean? Does it mean that people are no longer interested in books? Does it mean that good books are too expensive, and the average budget will no longer run to them? Or does it mean that the wells of literary creativity have dried up, and that perhaps only the old-established writers (such as Somerset Maugham, for example) have anything to tell us?

The public is actually *not* reading *less*, but more. But instead of reading books they read and buy more weekly newspapers, digests, monthly magazines, comics, and pocket books. These changes in the reading habits of the general public are caused by various influences in our social community.

First of all, let us examine the modern writer. The literary artist today usually has no distinct attitude either towards his experience or his medium. He is unable to ally himself with a specific movement or school, for none exists. He seems to be overwhelmed by modern life, instead of being its master. He cannot look into his heart because he is no longer sure that he has one. In brief, he has been so thoroughly atomized and dissected that he scarcely knows what he is, or what man is. Furthermore—and this is important—in many cases he seems to care less!

IT SEEMS correct to suggest that the last great writers who did belong to some school, or who did have a definite viewpoint to impart, no matter what this was, are still among the most popular authors of our day. The technicians and the "experimenters" do not seem able to hold the interest of this generation of readers.

Perhaps we may assume, therefore, that part of the fault for the decline in reading culture must be shouldered by the writers themselves. But certainly they are not the prime cause of the lack of interest on the part of the reading public in books.

Reading habits are formed in the very young. Certain revolutionary changes initiated by educationists in the content of literature courses have radically changed the point of view of the younger generation of readers towards literature. In pointing out a few of these changes we offer neither approval nor disapproval. We merely state them as facts.

Literature excerpts in current high-school anthologies are now selected primarily for their interest-arousing qualities rather than for their literary content. What this means in current practice is that a good deal more of current literature finds its way into the textbooks of today, with the result that the student will be more fully acquainted

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—E. H. Hausman

CANADA'S OWN TELEVISION: HISTORIC BEGINNING IN TORONTO AND MONTREAL

The Church Goes Modern . . . . . John Caulfield Smith
Keep the Risk Capital Coming . . . . . Michael Young

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COVER STORY: Mr. C. J. Eustace is a Director of J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada) Ltd.

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE

STRONG arguments for a national library are advanced by Dr. WILLIAM KAYE LAMB, Dominion Archivist. Now in progress is a Union Catalogue that will list every book available to Canadian scholars . . . LESLIE ROBERTS looks both to the past and future of our oil industry . . . MELWYN BREEN assesses the issue of New Brunswick's coming election, and its significance to the country . . . Millions are protected by the Food and Drug Administration, but comparatively few people know of this "silent service". HAL TRACEY tells its story . . . An outline of the work of the Canadian Education Association is made by MARGARET NESS . . . Help in picking a child's reading matter can be found at Boys' and Girls' Libraries, says BABS BROWN of the CBC . . . The Allied Arts Centre in Calgary has become the mainspring of cultural life in the city.

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This painting is now on sale and exhibit together with other fine works by English and French masters of the 18th and 19th centuries.

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OTTAWA VIEW

Sterling: Canadian Dilemma

by Michael Barkway

THE Cabinet met last week to approve instructions for Canadian officials at the Commonwealth talks on sterling. It faced a very difficult dilemma, which ministers felt acutely. It can be put this way: if Canadian representatives — officials at the first meeting on Sept. 22, and the Prime Minister himself at the main meeting two months later — say what they really think, they may easily give offence. They may be accused of interfering improperly in the domestic affairs of other countries, or even of urging other countries to do things which they would not dare to do themselves. They risk appearing to "preach" from the eminence of Canada's material prosperity, and they might be accused of claiming personal credit for the Almighty's great gifts to this country.

That's one side. On the other side, if the Canadians don't fully expound their convictions, they are quite certain to be accused of being aloof or negative or disinterested.

What the Cabinet was trying to do last week was to find a middle road between these alternatives. Although the decision is not taken as this is written, it seems inevitable that Canada will resolve to be more outspoken this time than at any previous Commonwealth meeting on sterling.

THE basis of the Canadian position is a conviction, which is sincerely and deeply held, that nothing whatever can be done to prevent these recurring balance of payments crises until the sterling countries — which means primarily the United Kingdom —reverse their policies. Ever since the war Ottawa has taken this view. It has always appeared that the panoply of controls and subsidies and restrictions and discriminations marked a path clearly labelled "No Through Road." Douglas Abbott and other Canadian representatives have said so again and again, to the point where Harold Wilson (now a Bevanite) once said that Abbott was "the skeleton in the closet" at Commonwealth trade meetings. That was when Wilson was President of the Board of Trade.

The British have certainly known what Canada's view was, but Canadian representatives have always been very polite about it. The attitude has been: "These are our views, but of course it's your business and we are not trying to dictate your policy." Now the time may have come when Canada will have to go a good deal further. It may be time to abandon the polite pretence that what the British do is no concern of ours. There's no point in having a Commonwealth meeting except on the basis that what the British do is very much the concern of everybody else.

The urgency of the choice facing Canada was emphasized by the first draft agenda for the Conference which the British sent out. It was from Ottawa's point of view a very depressing document. The few general headings of the agenda itself were entirely vague. They included such items as "Lessons of postwar experience," "Role of international organizations." But the alarming thing was that there seemed to be no provision for a discussion of the one thing which Canada felt worth discussing — namely the economic policies of the sterling countries themselves.

THE AGENDA headings were accompanied by an explanatory memorandum, which accentuated the apparent concentration on external rather than internal policies. The British proposed to discuss the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs and the International Monetary Fund. They wanted to talk about economic development of the Commonwealth. They pointed out the heading under which the conference could discuss imperial preferences. But they gave no hint that they had any idea of discussing their own inflation, let alone their subsidies and trade restrictions.

A month before the official meeting in London it still seemed an open question whether the heart of the sterling problem would get on the agenda at all. But it seemed certain that the British would want to re-explore a number of the old blind alleys. It may be that it is only the pressure from the right wing of the British Conservative party which makes it necessary to introduce imperial preferences again. Certainly no serious proposal for an extension of the preference system will get to first base. The Canadians won't consider it, and neither will several other countries. Nor will Canada support any attempt to modify GATT in favor of more restrictive or discriminatory trade practices. If it is necessary to cover all this ground again, the only apparent value will be to persuade some British Conservatives that their dreams are impractical.

IF THE FIRST Canadian problem is to decide how much to say, the second is what to offer to do. Clearly this government cannot and will not change the basis of its trade policy so as to give more artificial protection to the rest of the Commonwealth. Equally clearly it will not offer any more pump-priming in the way of loans and gifts. You prime a pump to start it pumping. If it doesn't pump after that you don't go on pouring buckets of water down it; you find out what's wrong with it.

But there is a serious problem in deciding what Canada might do to help the British change their course, to make it easier for them to take the dreadfully difficult step of letting in some world competition.

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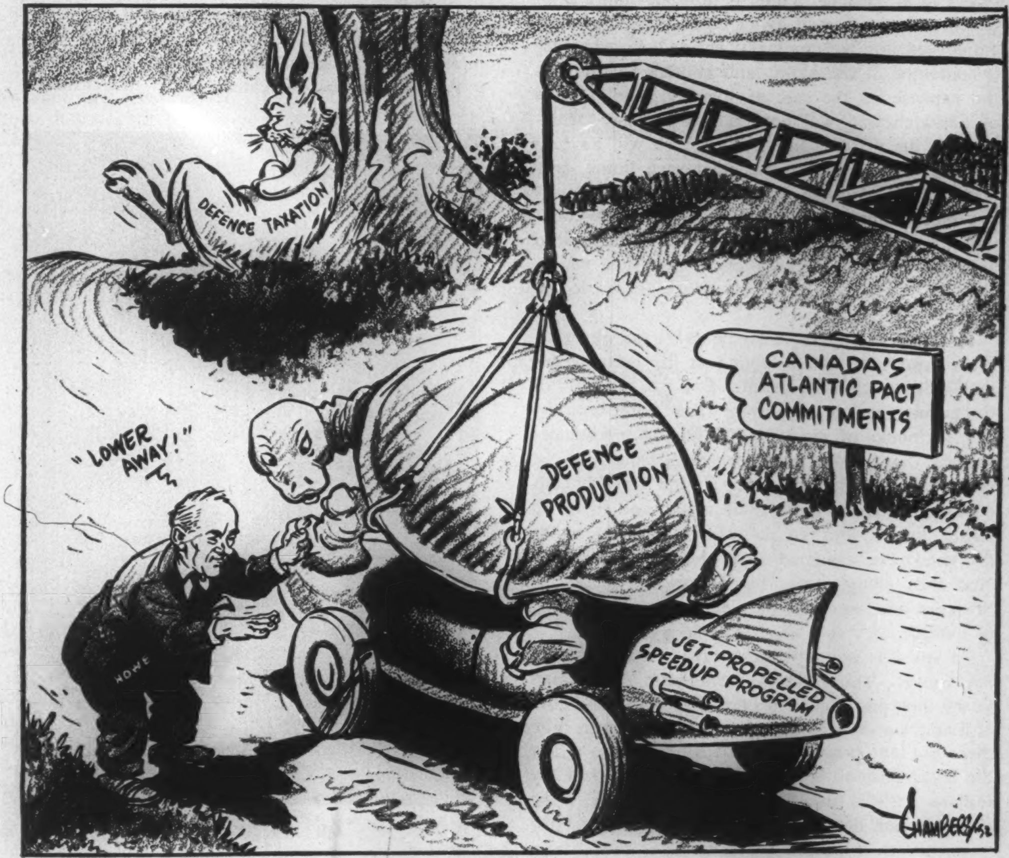

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Putting the Race on a More Even Footing or—
It's About Time the Tortoise Got a Break

Big Doings in Moscow

THE CALLING of a party congress in the Soviet Union, after a lapse of 13½ years, has thrown the experts on Soviet affairs into a great tizzy. But our public is likely to feel that since Soviet policy has gone along all these years without advice from a party congress, and since the last thing to be expected of such a meeting is that the delegate from Omsk will ask the Great Leader to slow things down, it won't make much difference.

All of which only shows how vastly things have changed in the Workers' Paradise since the brave 'twenties, when the party congress debated fiercely such great issues as whether to push the world revolution, as Trotsky wanted, or build socialism in one country, as Stalin urged. In those days the party congress was the ultimate power in the land. It chose the Central Committee, which in turn elected from its members the Politburo of 14, the Orgburo and the Party Control Commission. In the grim 'thirties the party congresses became less and less frequent.

After the Great Purge all real debate ceased, and the idea that the congress picked the politburo became pure pretence. Yet even at the congress in March 1939 Molotov gave a full review and criticism of the current Five-Year Plan, and Stalin a major review of foreign policy including his interpretation of Munich and his bid to Germany.

That the Soviet leaders have decided, at this particular moment, to call a new party congress surely means something. It may be that the need to maintain enthusiasm and ambition in the party is one reason for restoring this once-great event of Soviet political life. It may be that they seek in this way to get a greater head of steam behind the new Five-Year Plan, which has gone curiously unannounced since the last one expired.

Yet there must be some important-seeming business for the congress, lest it be exposed as as empty a sham as the Supreme Soviet, the pseudo-legislature "elected" by the whole people. The adoption of a new set of party statutes is the ostensible main purpose of the congress, and buried in the 5000-word text is a sentence which says that the party is to be headed by a "praesidium" in place of the present politburo. There is a feeling that the naming of this new body may indicate the succession to Stalin. He on his part may use this congress, as he did that of 1939, to make a major foreign policy bid. This time it could be a bid to Britain, an attempt to exploit her great economic difficulties by offering trade opportunities. The Gromyko mission to London has a meaning, and the Bolsheviki have been suspiciously nice to the British Ambassador in letting him travel freely.

Visiting Parliamentarians

FOR THE FIRST time since 1928 Canada is now host to parliamentary delegations from all the Commonwealth countries and from associated groups in the United States Congress and Ireland. The people of Canada will join with the federal and provincial branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in welcoming them. It seems a far cry now from the gathering of legislators of the Empire in London in 1911 at which the Empire Parliamentary Association was first started, and it is indeed an achievement that across all the intervening changes the association should still be flourishing.

Canadians, we think, will particularly welcome the delegates least akin to us in origin. We are particularly glad to have so many Asians touring this country and taking part in the general meetings. We shall hope that the Indians and Pakistanis and Ceylonese and Malayans will like what they see here, and Canadian parliamentarians will be delighted by the chance to learn more of these countries. It is appropriate and seems entirely natural that the United States should also be represented at the Ottawa general meeting which starts next week, and the very fact that the deliberations are unofficial and "unexecutive" will add to their value. Out of the informal journeys as much as out of the formal meetings there must come a better understanding between people who share their faith in representative government in regions of the world about as diverse as they could be.

We wish our visitors a profitable and enjoyable trip, and selfishly we hope that our Canadian legislators will take the chance to learn something about the improvement of their own procedures.

CBC and Couchiching

FOR 21 YEARS the annual forum conducted by the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs has been a frank and intimate conference on the shores of Lake Couchiching. This year it became a stimulating national forum because the program officials of the CBC had the vision and the courage to believe that Canadians would spend an hour a night for seven nights listening to an analysis of Canada's external policies.

An hour is a long radio program but to the delight of the CBC it came under criticism for cutting the Couchiching program off in the middle of the questioning which followed each speech. Radio listeners felt—and quite rightly—that the conference was just warming up nicely when the hour was over.

Support of the CBC made it possible for the Institute to arrange for an outstanding group of speakers and discussion leaders and Provost R. S. K. Seeley of Trinity College as chairman ably maintained the tradition set years ago by Principal Malcolm Wallace.

Now that the CBC experiment has shown Canadians are eager to listen to an authoritative but lively presentation of important issues, we hope to see the national radio forum idea developed.

Firewater in the Index

TO THE cost-of-living index is now to be an index of the cost-of-living-and-liquoring. An item for alcoholic beverages has been included in its make-up, and every time a government decides that it can get a little more taxation out of beer or whiskey the organized employees whose wages are geared to this index will come around and explain that they must have two cents an hour more—which after all is only eighty cents a week or even less—to keep the refrigerator properly stocked.

Not that we have any objection to organized employees drinking beer; far from it. What we object to is the idea, which is now inevitably associated with the cost-of-living index, that organized employees are automatically entitled to whatever is contained in the index, and entitled to get it at the expense of the rest of society. The farmers of Saskatchewan will not get any increase of income if the price of liquor rises; they will have to pay the increased price for their own liquor and also to help pay the increased liquor bill of the organized employees. So will the white-collar workers, until they too get themselves organized and tied in with the cost of living, after which they will be able to pass their booze bill on to the farmers and pensioners.

Beer and liquor, we understand, are not absolutely necessary for the sustaining of life even in this high-latitude climate. Quite a large number of Canadians manage to abstain from them entirely. The textbooks of most of the Canadian provinces suggest that if not positively deleterious they at least do you no good. The United Church calls on its members to leave them alone, and to do so rather loudly and emphatically so as to make everybody else ashamed of not leaving them alone. And then along comes the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and says that they are a part of the cost of living.

At any rate nobody can say that the world does not move. Thirty years from total Prohibition to the incorporation of beer and spirits in the cost of living is a short time for such a long march. But there are still parts of Canada where it is, to say the least, difficult to get these necessities, and the Indians are still forbidden to consume them. What compensation do the Indians get for having to pay wages to white people based on a cost of living which includes an allowance for firewater?

Edmundston Steps Out

IT PROBABLY came as a distinct surprise to many in other parts of the Province of New Brunswick recently when Edmundston became the Province's fourth city, but to its citizens it was the fulfilment of their manifest destiny. Two years ago they fixed a permanent bronze tablet on a new civic building, labelling it "City Hall."

Tucked away in the northwest corner of the Province, its development has been overshadowed by the activities of its three counterparts; Fredericton, Saint John and Moncton. Its chief distinctions have hitherto been its excellent girls' band and the fact that it is the centre for Fraser Companies, Limited, the Province's large pulp and paper manufacturers.

The establishment of the industry there 41 years ago—Edmundston itself is 87 years old—made the municipality in effect a company town, and it is to the industry that it owes its new status as a city.

The company has built houses, owns and maintains an 18-hole golf course, which it leases to the Edmundston Golf Club. The ball park, lighted for night games, is built on Company land. It maintains an open-air rink for children, and has taken a genuine interest in the growth of Edmundston.

The city further differs from its counterparts by being the only one in NB with its own power, and in having a 90 per cent French-speaking Roman Catholic population. Just across the Madawaska River from Maine, it is the second busiest customs port of entry in the province.

With a planning commission already well established, and room for expansion, the city's future seems an assured and enviable success.

CBC's Opened Eye

BY THE END OF THIS week the CBC's infant, television, will have opened its eyes. What will it be when it grows up? An advertiser? A preacher? A propagandist? A salesman? A public nuisance? A national savior? We wonder who will be responsible for its growth; who will in the end endow the infant with a sense of responsibility.

A glance at the credentials of the men who are both its midwives and the mentors of its future ought to be reassuring. Such men as J. Alphonse Ouimet, CBC Assistant General Manager and Co-ordinator of Television and the Directors of Television, Fergus Mutrie for Toronto and Aurele Seguin for Montreal, are eminently prepared for the delicate task of guiding the infant through its formative years.

—Ken Bell

MR. FERGUS MUTRIE

These men bring together rich backgrounds in separate fields in which each has found distinction (Mr. Mutrie, for instance, is a graduate of UBC in agriculture and was responsible for the organization of many CBC radio programs on farm topics). Through their combined efforts we should be guaranteed a program schedule that will cover a diversity of topics and a wide range of purpose.

As Oscar Wilde said of the telephone, its invention is quite valueless if one has nothing to say. So with television: the magic and wonder of it is not that a picture can be beamed from here to there but that a picture with a finger in everyone's future is launched into the air. There will be no dearth of televiewers from the very beginning of the first CBC program. The major task is to see that there are tele*thinkers* at both ends of the wondrous process. Thinkers at just one end—no matter which end it is—will be ultimately disastrous.

Public Leaders and Divorce

CANADIANS, and people in Great Britain, who might otherwise feel some preference for Eisenhower over Stevenson for President of the United States, will be able to console themselves in the event of a Stevenson victory by one important consideration. It will in that event be impossible for the Americans to assume an air of superior righteousness if Eden should become Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Mr. Eden and Mr. Stevenson are both divorced persons; each of them has contributed to the happiness of the lady of his former choice by giving her her freedom to marry somebody else. Each of them by so doing—and Mr. Eden by subsequently marrying again—has violated what used to be one of the canons of respectability for holders of high office in the state. Nobody really supposes that Mr. Stevenson has disqualified himself for the Presidency by these actions, but if Mr. Eisenhower, for entirely different reasons, should be elected President it will still be open to Col. McCormick to assert that his nation is too pure morally to allow itself to be governed by a man who has an ex-wife still living, and that Britain will in some way have disgraced itself if it puts Mr. Eden in Mr. Churchill's place. And that, we have to admit, will annoy us just a little.

Taste and the Police

ONE OF the distressing things about the state of literary criticism in the present day is that critics have largely ceased to apply any criterion of taste. No book is ever described as vulgar in subject or treatment, and indeed the idea that subject or treatment can be vulgar seems to have disappeared. There are plenty of people — not literary critics — who will complain that a book is immoral, and demand that it be suppressed, with two inevitable results: that the book's sale is greatly increased, and that people who think the book is vulgar but dislike suppression are compelled to defend it. There used to be a standard of manners in literature, which was applied by critics; there is now only a standard of morals, which is applied by policemen, usually with very little knowledge of what is moral and what is immoral.

That admirable educationist, Sir Richard Livingstone, in a series of lectures at Queen's University (the Canadian one), now published as "Education and the Spirit of the Age" (Oxford, $2.35), drew a contrast between 1814 and 1950. In "The Life of George Crabbe," the English poet, it is recorded that in the former year, when he was rector of Trowbridge, he was known "to violate occasionally what were considered, among many classes in that neighborhood, the settled laws of clerical decorum. For example . . . he might be seen occasionally at a concert, a ball, or even a play."

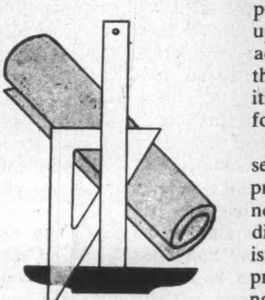
On the other hand the London *Spectator* in the latter year carried a highly laudatory review of a novel "about the most tragic and degraded of human lives." These two extremes, says Sir Richard, "one of inept taboo, one of a moral insensitiveness which is infinitely worse . . . show the immense chasm which has opened between us and our grandfathers." And he goes on to deplore the disappearance of a certain basic principle of conduct, which has nothing to do with law or police, but is essentially "a sense of things 'that are not done,' of things that a man feels inconsistent with his self-respect or his honor." That this principle was foolishly applied in England in 1814 is no reason why it should be completely thrown away in the whole Western World of 1950, but that is what is being done.

A great deal of the current literature of our day, even of that written by artists of considerable skill, is plainly and unspeakably vulgar; and all that we can think of to do about it is to call in the police. The fault is in ourselves; the remedy is in us, not in the police. We get vulgar literature because we are ourselves vulgar, because we have lost the touchstone of good taste. And that is something which the police will not recover for us, prosecute they never so industriously.

POLITICAL-ECONOMIC POWER

Bevan Spells Out Socialism

by B. K. Sandwell



ANEURIN BEVAN is a very brilliant man, who flatly denies the "liberal" doctrine that it is a good thing to have political power and economic power in different repositories in order that they may check one another's excesses and produce a moderation in the exercise of power and a consequent generous diffusion of freedom. In his book "In Place of Fear" (British Book Service, $2.50), he sets forth very earnestly the opposite doctrine, that political power must be in the same repository as economic power or it will be unable to fulfil its responsibilities. With political power in the hands of the masses of the people, economic power must go with it. But in the free-enterprise, competitive economy, economic power rests in the hands of the controllers of capital—not as an authority, a body which meets and makes decisions, but as the all-important members of the "market"—the freely-functioning exchange which determines what capital and labor shall be used to produce and what they shall not produce.

There was a time, before the General Strike, when Mr. Bevan thought that organized labor could make itself master of this economic power; it was then that he learned that it would have to make itself master of the political power too, and that the two powers must be kept together. If the General Strike had succeeded, it would have done so in defiance of the political power and would therefore have had to take over the responsibilities of the political power, which organized labor, in Mr. Bevan's idea, was in no position to do. Great Britain was not a Russia, in which "all power to the Soviets" seemed at the time a reasonable political device since Russia was probably incapable of developing a parliamentary democracy.

THE POLITICAL power in a democracy, he concludes, must take whatever economic power it needs. "There is one situation which is fatal for a democratic parliament; that is helplessness in the face of economic difficulties." It is not clear, he holds, that the Labor Party has learned that lesson even yet, and he is determined to teach it. "If economic power is left in private hands, and a distressed people ask Parliament in vain for help, its authority is undermined." The result is the rise of a new and undemocratic authority—a Hitler, or his like. "Private property in the main sources of production and distribution endangers political liberty, for it leaves Parliament with responsibility and property with power."

Full employment in a private-enterprise system he believes to be dangerous; full employment and Socialism must go together. "The perils of inflation, ever threatening in conditions of full employment where most of the economy is privately owned, add further inflammable material to the political scene." "The price mechanism requires the abolition of democratic institutions for its smooth operation"—because that operation puts an intolerable strain upon those who are disadvantaged by it, and they will call on the political power to interfere for their protection.

Mr. Bevan does not seek total abolition of private property; he is not a Marxist, and he dislikes "those Socialists, so-called, who in practice would socialize nothing whilst in theory they threaten the whole of private property." But "it is a requisite of social stability that one type of property ownership should dominate. In the society of the future it should be public property." Whether that would leave a very attractive position for private property Mr. Bevan does not discuss, and probably does not much care.

ONE MAY not agree with these views, and if one is gravely afraid of the dangers inherent in abolishing economic power as a check on political power by making it coincide with political power one will probably not; but no one can deny that they are presented with great brilliance and persuasiveness. And no part of the book is more persuasive than that which deals with the international situation. Mr. Bevan is convinced that the West's armament program "will deepen economic tensions. It is upon the results of these tensions (that Russia) finally relies for success, and only secondarily on her war machine. She knows that she has no chance of emerging victorious from a general conflict." The tensions referred to are those between the rich nations, undamaged by the last war (and Canada is among them), and the poorer nations of the Western group, struggling to rebuild their economies, and compelled to lower their living standards to maintain a military policy which Mr. Bevan regards as largely dictated by the United States.

The last chapter is a superbly written eulogy of the achievements of "Democratic Socialism" in Great Britain to date. Visitors "have complained of the 'lack of color' in the cities. If they had looked closer they would have seen the roses in the cheeks of the children, and the pride and self-confidence of the young mothers." That is true, and it is just the thing to win votes for the Bevan faction in the by-elections. But the

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last-but-one chapter is a solemn warning of the consequences of using up the centuries-stored-up resources of the world—the forests, the iron ore, the copper, the chemicals—at a rate that threatens their early depletion, and for a purpose that adds nothing to the fullness of life of the human race. "Soon, if we are not more prudent, millions of people will be watching each other starve to death through expensive television sets." The man who can write like that is not to be written off from the politics of Great Britain, or indeed of the world.

•

Ottawa View

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

Officials and ministers have been very earnestly considering this problem for weeks past. There are a number of rather marginal and relatively minor things that we might be able to do, mostly in the way of buying more British goods or assisting British participation in big capital developments. Probably the British and the other sterling countries will have more ideas about how we could help, and the Government will take such suggestions very seriously. But they'll have to be matched by a real change of policy in London.

Looking to the ultimate solution, Ottawa has been favorably impressed by the idea that convertible sterling—if that ever comes—should be supported by a solid dollar backing. The idea is that when the sterling countries have got their affairs into proper order, when they have taken the necessary measures to reduce their purchases to the level they can afford, even then they might need some support to maintain confidence. If we ever get to that point the Canadian Government would be ready to help in something like a dollar guarantee for sterling. The major part of it obviously would have to come from the United States, and there would have to be the most stringent assurances of prudent management in London. But such a move might enable the British to take risks which their own small reserves could not support. It might help to show that there is a way out through freedom.

There are some constructive ideas, and a reservoir of goodwill would be released if the Churchill Government showed the great courage needed to turn away from its artificial restrictions and subsidies. But I'm bound to report that there hasn't been much sign of it. The preliminary document for the Prime Ministers' conference left Ottawa with the impression that London was still saying, "They're all out of step but me."

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"EX" GRANDSTAND SHOW

Big Problem Is Still There

by Lucy Van Gogh

WELL, yes, the Exhibition is the Canadian National Exhibition all right, but don't get the idea that the grandstand show is the Canadian National Theatre. It is just an attempt to perform the appallingly difficult stunt of entertaining 26,000 people all at one time. Like a dog on its hind legs, you wonder it can do it at all.

Twenty-six thousand people occupy a great deal of space—and the space is there even if not all the 26,000 are. Sound can now be amplified very well, so that there is no difficulty about having the whole 26,000 hear the audible part of the performance. (Some voices, it is true, do not amplify so well as others, but Mr. Tony Martin amplifies magnificently, and uses the mike as if he had been born with one. Miss Evelyn Gould is not so lucky, or else not so mike-clever.) Unfortunately nobody has yet invented a means of enlarging visual effects. They will some day, and when solo and duo dancers can be seen at ten times their natural size but still "in the round" there will be no difficulty about putting on the Lunds at the Ex grandstand. They are a beautiful pair of ballroom dancers, but it was a little like sitting on the Bay Street ferry slip and watching ballroom dancing on the Island.

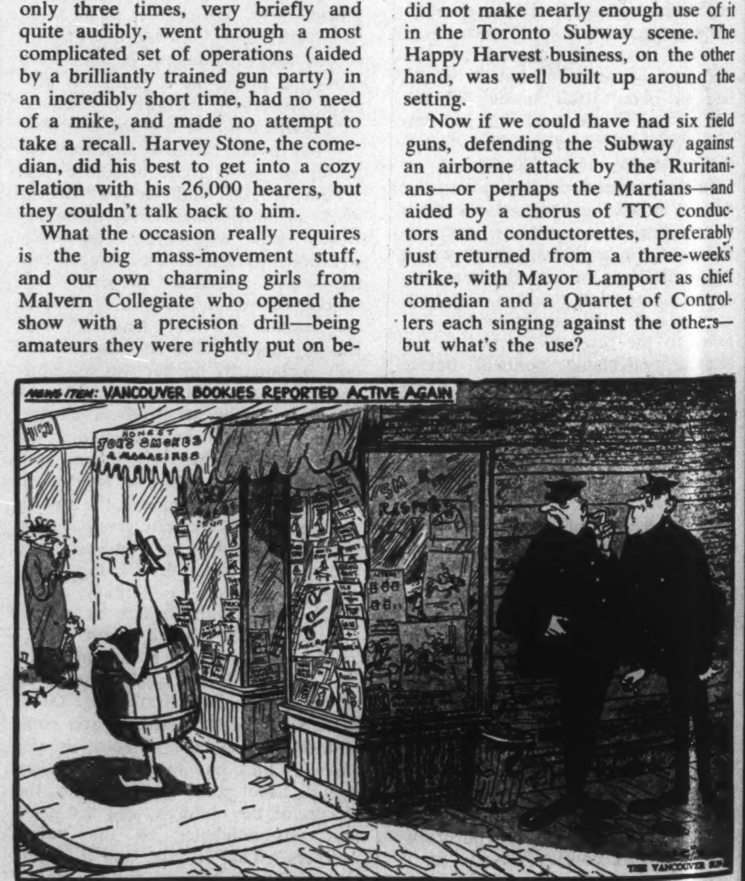
The best individual performer was really the shiny gun of the Toronto Reserve Naval Division, which spoke only three times, very briefly and quite audibly, went through a most complicated set of operations (aided by a brilliantly trained gun party) in an incredibly short time, had no need of a mike, and made no attempt to take a recall. Harvey Stone, the comedian, did his best to get into a cozy relation with his 26,000 hearers, but they couldn't talk back to him.

What the occasion really requires is the big mass-movement stuff, and our own charming girls from Malvern Collegiate who opened the show with a precision drill—being amateurs they were rightly put on before the professionals — were far from being the weakest number. The Musical Ride of the RCMP is surefire material for this sort of program, and it never gets stale.

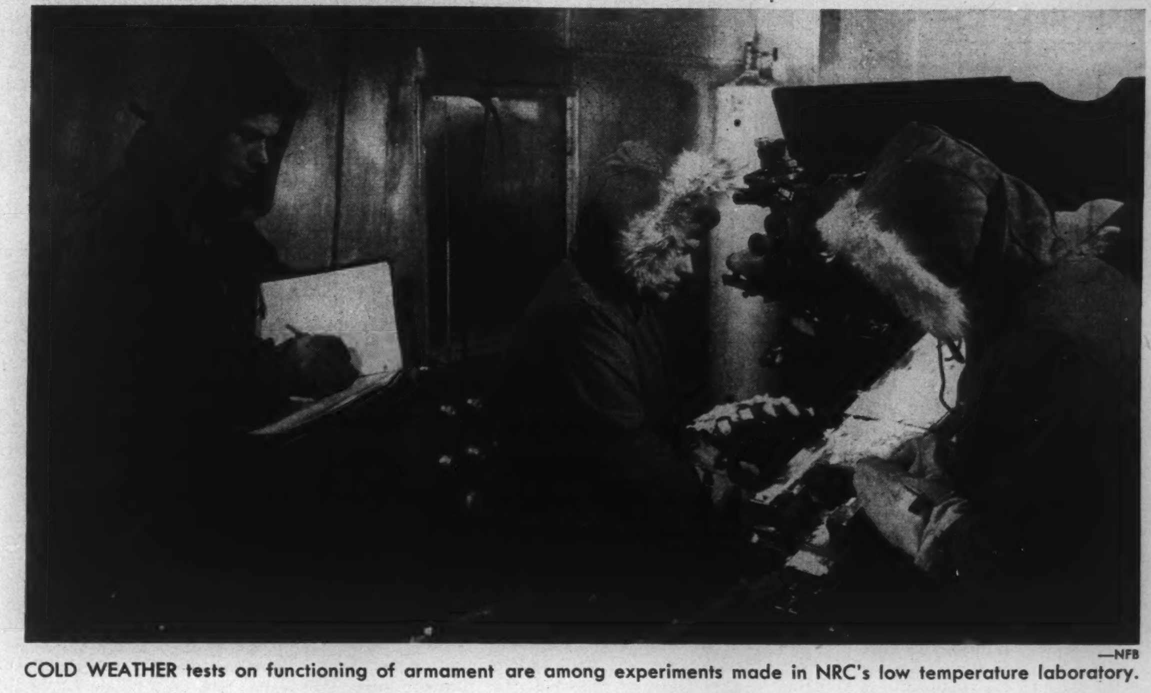
There were three enormous ballet presentations, all of which, but especially the middle one, suffered from the delusion of the producers that individual dancing can be seen by 26,000 people. The lady across the aisle from me had a pair of field-glasses of the kind used by race-track people for following their pet horse in the far stretch. I borrowed them, but it was no use; when I used them I could see the chief dancer but not the scene in which she was supposed to be performing; when I gave them back I could see the scene but not the lovely movements and slender limbs of the chief dancer.

THE ONLY precedent for this kind of show is the Rockefeller Centre, and even that does not have to reach quite so many people quite so far to left and right. The stuff best suited to the occasions is the big, simple ballet movements of a hundred performers doing exactly the same thing at the same time. Celia Franca and the Lunds did their heroic best, but the Leonidoff line-up was still tops. The scenery, which could not help being the right size, was highly effective, but I thought the show did not make nearly enough use of it in the Toronto Subway scene. The Happy Harvest business, on the other hand, was well built up around the setting.

Now if we could have had six field guns, defending the Subway against an airborne attack by the Ruritanians—or perhaps the Martians—and aided by a chorus of TTC conductors and conductorettes, preferably just returned from a three-weeks' strike, with Mayor Lamport as chief comedian and a Quartet of Controllers each singing against the others—but what's the use?


NEWS ITEM: VANCOUVER BOOKIES REPORTED ACTIVE AGAIN
HONEST JOE'S SMOKES & MAGAZINES
THE VANCOUVER SUN

" . . . It's little things like *that* which strengthen my suspicions . . . "



—NFB

COLD WEATHER tests on functioning of armament are among experiments made in NRC's low temperature laboratory.

ANOMALIES ABOUND

NRC: It's Illogical—But It Works

(Second article)

by Michael Barkway

DR. E. W. R. STEACIE, who became President of the National Research Council last April after Dr. C. J. Mackenzie's long and successful presidency, has had to assume a triple role to match the job: research chemist, administrator and diplomat. Canada has been lucky to find a second man capable of filling such diverse requirements. But the anomalies of a set-up which requires such qualifications deserves examination.

No one would have planned the National Research Council as it is now. It has grown into its present shape, by accident rather than design. The NRC is not what its name implies. It is not a national authority charged with doing research in all fields of Canadian national interest: if it were it would indeed be monolithic. But neither is it purely a coordinating body between other research organizations. It is a bit of both. Up to a certain point the one function may help the other. After a certain point the one may easily get in the way of the other.

"National Research Council" is merely shorthand for "The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research", a 22-man body drawn mostly from universities with some representatives of industry and labor. It reports to the "Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research", which consists of the seven ministers with research branches under them. Its chairman is C. D. Howe and it never meets.

Both these bodies were started in 1916 to advise the Government on research policy. At that time Canada had virtually no research facilities. The universities were teaching undergraduates and that was all. Industry was doing very much less research than it is today—and that is saying quite a lot. Canada was almost wholly dependent on foreign countries for its science.

The NRC's first attack on the problem was through grants and scholarships. Young Canadians were given a chance to take advanced scientific training. Steacie himself took his PhD on an NRC scholarship. At the same time "assisted research" grants enabled some professors to add some research to their teaching. Most of the postgraduate scientific schools in Canada owe their start to the NRC grants. Many of them would not survive even today without NRC support.

All this still goes on. But the balance of the NRC's functions was drastically changed when it got its own laboratories in 1932. It is no longer a detached body advising the Government and handing out money. It is one of many Canadian organizations using public funds to do research.

The research process, which transforms a new scientific discovery into a new gadget in your home, can very roughly be divided into three stages. The first, on which everything depends, is the fundamental research which discovers the basic scientific facts. Its normal and proper home is the university. The second is the general laboratory attempt to find a practical use for the new knowledge. This does not normally go beyond the pilot-plant stage, and it is not confined to any particular industry. In Canada this second stage is the Government's main function. Elsewhere the giants of industry may do it for themselves. The third stage must be industry's. It is to find a factory use for the result which the scientists achieved in the laboratory.

WHEN STEACIE joined the staff of the NRC in 1939, the established tradition was that its work was concerned only with applied research—the second stage. But after the war he went back to his own researches in "pure" chemistry, using the NRC labs instead of the McGill labs. There is now one division of "pure" chemistry and one of "applied" chemistry. The physics division is not formally divided, but it includes two sets of workers, one doing "pure" and the other "applied" work. Four other divisions (applied biology, radio and electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and building research) are heavily tipped towards the industrial application of scientific knowledge. So are the two regional laboratories in the Prairies and the Maritimes. The eighth division, medical research, is purely a grant-giving unit.

The undertaking of "pure" research has brought the NRC much more into the universities' field than it used to be. But there is a strong case for it. Steacie says a group of scientists doing only applied work lack a great deal of stimulus which comes from having pure researchers around the place. A man with an interest in basic discovery keeps abreast of all the latest developments in his field. He has much in common with his university colleagues, which is an advantage.

THIS IS all no doubt true. But if basic research is useful in an organization doing applied work, it is at least as essential in the universities. A teaching school is immeasurably poorer if it does not also do research. Where research is going on, the students can live in an atmosphere of discovery. Where it is not going on, the universities may produce graduates or even PhD's; but they will not produce the enthused and devoted researchers upon whom the next generation must depend.

About 300 postgraduate students are now working in Canadian universities on NRC scholarships. About 900 people are being paid through NRC grants for "assisted research". These grants are made to individual scientists of distinction or to teams of scientists: they pay for helpers (of whom about half are students) and for special equipment and supplies. The $2 million which the NRC spends in this way makes all the difference in many cases between having research done in the universities and not having it done. The total expenditure has been increasing in recent years. But it still looks very small beside the $15 million which the NRC spends on its own operation.

The contrast reflects Ottawa's reluctance to do anything which might arouse suspicion that it was poaching on the provinces' responsibility for education. The NRC grants have always been treated as subsidies for research, and not as aid to educa-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

IN THE EAST, SILENCE

The Deepening Division of Germany

by W. Friedmann

Berlin.

BEFORE the war, the Potsdamer Platz in Berlin was the busy and prosperous centre of a world capital. Today it is a shabby looking square, from which you can see miles of ruins and rubble. Yet it is perhaps even more interesting and important today than before. For it is today the only place in the world where you can still walk from one side of the Iron Curtain to the other.

You are warned by a large sign that you are leaving the British Sector, while, a few yards away, another sign informs you that you are now entering the "Democratic" Sector. This alone describes better than long articles the differences of political psychology.

The ordinary Berlin citizen often walks or drives from the one to the other sector. He may live in the East and work in the West. Housewives like to shop in the East Sector, because in the numerous exchange agencies of the West Sector they can get four East Marks for one West Mark, although the official rate is one to one. Allied personnel, or other persons with British, American or French passports, are safe enough, especially when they are not in uniform—and the more artistically-minded like to go to the wonderful opera and theatrical performances of the Comic Opera in the East Sector—but they may get into trouble should the Russians or the East German Government organize one of those sudden hold-ups in which they delight. Prominent German politicians of West Berlin, on the other hand, live in permanent danger. Many of them, if they entered the Eastern Sector, would be detained as "war criminals" and never be seen again. Every now and then, the kidnapping of somebody wanted by the Communists reminds everybody of the undeclared twilight war, and of the unique position in which the Berliners find themselves. The recent gangster-like abduction of a member of the Lawyer's Investigation Committee, which, from West Berlin, directs a vast underground organization in East Germany and lists, for future punishment, those guilty of flagrant cruelty or lawlessness in East Germany, provoked the West Berlin Parliament and the Parliament at Bonn into violent protests. Increased security measures have now added to the frontier feeling between the Western and Eastern Sectors.

PROF. W. FRIEDMANN, *of the Law School of the University of Toronto, is revisiting his native Germany. His first article appeared last week.*

There is a deepening division. While the Russians and the Western allies vaguely talk about German unity and send each other notes which have scarcely moved beyond cautious generalities, and while all German politicians, East and West, talk with emphasis and emotion of the paramount aim of German re-unification, the physical and moral frontiers harden all the time.

BARS ARE COMING DOWN more tightly between the Zones, and forests cut to make no-man's-land.
—Miller

Forests are being cut down, and fields ploughed up to create a three-mile-wide no-man's-land all along the border between Eastern and Western Germany. In the last few years, some 200,000 people have escaped annually from East to West across this border. This will now become almost impossible, and the psychological effect of this new division is immense, on both sides of the border.

It is for that reason that it is a unique and somewhat uncanny experience to walk or drive from the Western Sector of Berlin to the Eastern. For one truly moves from one world to another.

West Berlin still looks shabby. There are 300,000 unemployed. There isn't the money, and there is little of the bustling and sometimes ostentatious prosperity of Western Germany. But there is life, there are plenty of shops and goods. The people walk, talk and laugh freely. New stores, public buildings, libraries, many of them financed with public or private American money, spring up.

IN THE EASTERN SECTOR, desolation and silence descend upon you. People queue for rationed goods of inferior quality, and they stop talking when a stranger approaches. I had not thought it possible that a few yards' walk in a city which it is still almost impossible to divide could make such a difference. Here and there, in the Eastern Sector, some spectacular building goes on, such as the huge blocks of apartments being erected in the Stalinallee, largely with "voluntary" labor. The apartments will, of course, be allotted according to political reliability.

The one commodity in abundance everywhere in the Sector is the political poster. It stares at you from every corner. Here are two typical samples.

> *"With hammer and sickle, with book and rifle, for Freedom, Peace and Democracy."*
>
> *"Against a new German militaristic Imperialism, for democratic national armed forces."*

The latter is a fairly new one, made necessary by the Russian note of a few months ago which reversed Russian opposition to any German rearmament and demanded national German forces.

Nobody seems to look at these posters, and it is very unlikely that the Russians, or their German henchmen—who are far more feared and hated—expect to make any impression on the present generation, including as it does those who fought in Russia. It is the next generation they are after, and they have every reason to hope that they will get hold of it by means which are only too familiar from Nazi times.

The youngster who wants to play football, to take part in competitions, to enter one of the professions or study at a University, must join one of the officially sponsored "democratic" organizations. And naturally the average boy or girl wants to live, does not want to be shut off. If parents object to their joining of the sponsored organization, at school or later, they become hated and suspect, they are in the way. Over the years, this method, if used by rulers who, like the Nazis and the Communists, have no scruples about human relationships, is certain to be effective.

The remorselessness of this development places the West in a big dilemma. There is practically nobody in West Berlin who does not abhor the growing tyranny of the Communist regime in the East. There is no talk of appeasement, and in a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

—Photos, The Lethbridge Herald

HUTTERITE girls are inured to a life of toil from birth. The sect has 9,000 members, more than half of whom live in Alberta. Their creed forbids the use of firearms and their policy is to remain strictly aloof.

The Hutterites' Problem

Crowded now in Alberta through land-purchase restrictions, they cry "discrimination"

by George A. Yackulic

SERIOUSLY handicapped in trying to expand their holdings of land in Alberta, congested Hutterite colonies in the foothills province have started to overflow eastwards into neighboring Saskatchewan and this summer members of the intensely religious sect are establishing their first *bruderhoff* in that Province.

Ever since the Alberta Government imposed restrictive measures against the Hutterites early in the Second World War, their problems of congestion and land shortages have been mounting rapidly and they have been looking to other areas in which to settle their surplus populations. More than a dozen "daughter colonies" have been established in Montana as branches of "mother colonies" in Alberta, and officials have investigated possibilities of moving some of their members to Mexico.

At this time Alberta has more than half of the world's total population of about 9,000 Hutterites, the others being located in Manitoba, North and South Dakota, Montana, Paraguay and England. There are more than 40 Hutterite colonies—or *bruderhoffs* — in Alberta, most in the south.

Top leaders and authorized spokesmen of the sect readily explain that the Hutterites came to Canada in 1918 from the Dakotas to avoid compulsory military service for the U.S. during the First Great War after considerable difficulty over refusing to bear arms. Their religious beliefs condemn violence of every description and forbid Hutterites from taking up arms for any purpose whatsoever. Refusing to go into military service for the U.S., the Hutterites eagerly accepted an invitation from the Canadian Government to come to Canada on the promise of immunity from military service.

They were highly skilled farmers and at that time Canada was in desperate need of farmers to put more virgin prairie land under cultivation and increase wheat production.

Nearly 20 Hutterite colonies were established in southern Alberta on fertile prairie sod, which the colonists have improved into some of the best farming lands in western Canada. Operating as large-scale wheat farmers, having their own labor requirements, living simply and spurning all luxuries, the thrifty Hutterites prospered and expanded their land holdings and the number of their colonies.

Then early in the Second World War difficulties, such as have plagued the sect ever since it was founded by Jacob Hutter more than 400 years ago, struck at the Hutterites in Alberta. They refused to have any part with military service.

Even before any suggestion had been made that Hutterites would be expected to support Canada's war effort in some fashion, the policy of the sect was set forth by Rev. John Wurz, religious head of the Hutterian Brethren of Wilson in southern Alberta and officially recognized as the head of Canada's Hutterites. Religious heads in absolute control of their respective colonies supported the stand of the bishop and instructed their followers that they were forbidden to enlist—but several

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30

GEORGE A. YACKULIC *is on the editorial staff of* The Lethbridge Herald.

RESENTMENT shows in the faces of these brethren since they are forbidden to be photographed.

Barry Mather: the Poor Man's Pepys

Working on a Vancouver newspaper and living on a farm, this columnist has a life many newspapermen might envy

by Robert Francis

ALMOST the only time Barry Mather's column has been crowded off Page One since he started writing it for *The Vancouver Sun* in 1949 was when the paper ran a series on how faith could cure all the world's troubles.

Solemn-faced Mather, the poor man's Pepys, typed a solemn note to the managing editor: "If I had faith would I still be on Page One?" Next day "Mather's Nightcap" was back in the lower left corner of the front page.

Tall, sandy-haired Mather regards his six-times-a-week column—a light, satirical composition—as an antidote to the news. The news on Page One, he says, is almost invariably bad. Using that as a premise, he reasons that people read his column as a relief from the gloomy diet of larger affairs. It's right there handy to the gloom.

The author is a lanky, lugubrious introvert who stands in the corner at parties, and lies awake at night worrying what people will think about him. Most of them think he's pretty taciturn, and pretty funny.

His hero, favorite author and favorite historical character is Samuel Pepys, the diarist, from whom he borrows the format for "Sam Pepys, His Occasional Diary:"

"Took my wife her breakfast to bed this day, partly out of consideration for my wife, poor wretch, and partly out of consideration for myself—she being, I perceive, pretty cold warr-ish this morning. And there is nothing better than breakfast in bed to encourage domestick disarmament."

This would be on his two-acre farm in Burnaby, a Vancouver suburb, which he shares with his petite wife Camille, daughters Mary, 10, and Jane, 6, a Shetland pony, cow, geese and rabbits. He and his Shetland, he observed when it came as a gift, "have something in common, the ancestors of both of us having come, at one time, from the Shetland Islands, a very good place to have come from, especially as soon as possible. No, no, I was only kidding, Shetland is a very fine place."

ASIDE from the odd column on farm life, he separates his two lives clearly, declining to work at home or take his Shetland to the office. He did write a couple of pieces at home, while recuperating from an operation, noting, among other things, "Nurses are wonderful. It's too bad a nurse only happens to you when you're sick."

A city fellow at heart, Pepysophile Mather didn't know a cow from a coon when he wrote a column at a time when cows were being slaughtered in the Fraser Valley. Cows, he said, were a good thing and should not be killed, since their timetable kept farmers at home nights. "I wish I had a cow," he concluded.

—Vancouver Sun

ADMIRER presented Mather with a cow when he wished for one in his daily column, but he usually manages to keep his farm and office lives pretty well separated. Animal is pedigreed, worth $400. Shetland pony also came as gift.

Next day he had one, a gift from a dairyman who led it into the office. Mather thought this was pretty funny and so, within reason, did fellow columnist Evelyn Coldwell who shares his office. He began to take farming more seriously when he discovered the animal had a pedigree as long as his leg and was worth $400.

At first he wasn't sure who was going to learn to milk, but added that Camille, generally speaking, was pretty handy around the place.

He also mentioned in a column that he never seemed to have a match, and received 67,000 by dusk the following day. This gave him material for the whole next day's column.

Even getting shoved inside from Page One when the news was heavy gave him an item for "Open Letters Day Today:"

"Dear Boss, I looked at the front page yesterday and saw you had a note on some of your reporters. It said, 'Ev Caldwell in Ireland; Philpott going to U.K.; Turner in Alberta; Macpherson in Fraser Valley; Mather on Page Two.' Thanks, Boss."

When the *Sun* ran a promotional ad on its special writers, Mather found himself plugged as a satirist. "This was a big shock to me," he admitted in next day's column. "Nobody in the personnel office told me I was working in the satirical department. I always thought I was a little kidder, though I admit they seemed to be paying me above the union scale for kidding. I never mentioned it, though. I never question the management."

He questions practically everybody else, though. Like the court jester of old—he sees himself as the 20th century version—he takes particular pains needling the topmost brass. After the budget, he named Finance Minister Douglas Abbott "Honorary President, International Union of Cigarette Rolling Machine Salesmen."

MATHER germinates the ideas for this sort of stuff during a systematic three-hour tour of the morning papers and the Hastings Street coffe counters.

A typical day goes like this. He gets reluctantly out of bed at 7:30. He feeds the wild life, drives the kids to school and reads the *News-Herald* (where he wrote his first columns) at the first coffee stop.

He muses along Hastings Street, buys the Seattle papers and stops for another coffee injection. By now he may have a glimmering of a theme for the next day's piece, something with a bearing on the news. Because he tries to make four out of six columns topical, he never tries to get two or three days ahead.

With noon approaching, this is the critical time of day. The idea, Mather says, is 90 per cent of the problem. If he's still shy an idea, he buys the *Sun* and *Daily Province* early editions. He roughs out the columns in longhand, notes a gag or two, and lunches, knowing he has nine parts of ten of the job done.

Later he goes into the office for the two-hour writing job. He finds the columns that get the best reactions are the ones he likes best himself.

Columns are like base hits, says Mather, who knows just a shade more about baseball than he does about cows. Perhaps once a week you hit a home run. Other days you may get a two-base hit. Some days a man is lucky to get on at all.

He noted a thing to remember, in "Eight Good Ways Not to Write a Column":

"Do not go away and have a bunch of guest writers take over for you. Either they will be worse than you, or they will be better. Neither is good."

Perhaps he is at his most typical in the one-paragraph items which make up such occasional pieces as "Free Advice Day Today":

"I notice in the '40 years ago today' column that it says the Baptists have come out for reforming politics. Just want to say, do not let this idea slide."

When diplomat Hugh Keenleyside set off a high echelon ruckus by refusing to shake hands with Hjalmar Schact, Mather wrote "Proposed Instructions for Diplomats on Mistaking People for Themselves," including:

"In future any of our men mistaking Franco for Franco will be recalled on account of darkness. Proper procedure on being introduced to Franco: (a) shake hands, using right hand, (b) keep left hand on wallet."

Mather was contemplating his own wallet, at the *News-Herald* three years ago, when one of Beaverbrook's papers tried to lure him to England. Publisher Don Cromie of the *Sun* got a whisper of the deal, and after discussing Mather's wallet with Mather, persuaded him to stay home, but with the *Sun*.

At first the columnist feared people who liked his sort of thing at breakfast might not care for it with dinner, since column readers are an unpredictable species. But judging from his mail, his readership has done nothing except increase.

And since he can't think of a newspaper job he'd rather have than writing Mather's Nightcap and living on a farm, Barry Mather is probably the happiest front page columnist in journalism.

Keep the Investment Capital Coming

High taxes and production costs, plus rising welfare commitments cut supply from traditional sources. It's up to small investor now.

by Michael Young

THE RAVE NOTICES that Canadian development is getting in the United States and Britain, as well as at home, make it easy to believe we are living in some sort of Never-Never Land where new, exciting and profitable developments pop out of the ground like mushrooms. Under these circumstances, it's a good idea to remind ourselves periodically that every aspect of the current boom exists because someone was willing to bet his shirt on a possibility. This risk capital (and the maintenance and expansion capital) have to keep coming if the boom and full employment are to continue. The responsibility for supplying the capital is falling more and more on the shoulders of the "Little Man".

It's responsibility he'll have to accept; for while it's true that a capital investment boom generates more jobs and higher incomes which themselves stimulate further investment, it's also true that a boom generates "leaks" that tend to deflate it. The most important of these leaks, from Canada's point of view, is the effect of the boom on exports.

Heavy home demand for labor and materials pushes up prices, and this makes it increasingly difficult to sell abroad; for an exporting country like Canada, foreign effective demand for our goods is a direct determinant of our prosperity.

To a large extent high Canadian prices, combined with the sterling area dollar shortage is responsible for the regional economic difficulties in Canada. Canadian lumber, for instance, can't attract British buyers as long as Scandinavian suppliers are offering it at $35 per thousand feet below the Canadian price. This is becoming a distressingly common story in a good many Canadian industries.

Labor is given as one of the main factors in the higher production costs, and this is a rigid cost—rigid as far as any downward movement is concerned anyway: the free enterprise system's "automatic" mechanisms which might bring this cost down to a level at which we aren't pricing ourselves out of foreign markets, has little chance to work in the face of inflexible major costs.

DEFENCE ACTIVITY and resource development, which created the climate for growth of this high-cost situation, also mitigate its adverse economic effects. But defence activity, if it's to consist solely of making weapons for an armed peace, isn't enough by itself to keep Canadian industry busy. Resource and industry development can, if they proceed far enough, bring about big reductions in the more flexible of our production costs. But this will depend on a continuing flow of capital. Will the corporations, institutions, Governments and individuals continue to put up the capital?

Evidently there's still sufficient incentive for corporations to re-invest part of their profit for expansion or modernization. But judging from the tone of the reports on 1951's operations, incentive to re-invest—and even ability to do so—is being challenged. This comment by a Canadian manufacturing corporation is quite typical:

"The increase in corporation tax rates during the year tended to offset substantially higher earnings of all divisions, and the company's operations in 1951 resulted in a net profit after taxes of $646,707 as against $722,143 in 1950. As an indication of the severity of the tax increases effected during the year, the total allowance for taxes was approximately $530,000 higher than in 1950."

Taxes, of course, aren't alone in responsibility for the reduction in net earnings—for the reduction, that is, in the amount of capital available for further development and expansion. The higher production costs and the necessity of greater provision for replacement also come into it. Tax concessions through a higher depreciation allowance have encouraged corporations to set funds aside for replacement at a higher rate, but because of higher replacement costs, they would have had to do that anyway. In 1950 the book value of plant and equipment per worker was about $5,500. The replacement cost of this increment of equipment was about $9,000.

What about the big institutions? Insurance companies and banks are assisting industry and trade by supporting new issues and by secured lending. They do a useful job in canalizing innumerable small savings into broad channels for investment. They have available sums which no individual, however wealthy, could ever hope to accumulate. But their money is not their own: a bank's first duty is to its depositors; an insurance company's first duty is to its assured. Only a small portion of the sums available to invest finds its way into more venturesome projects, and that portion is in the form of a loan rather than an equity interest.

Government expenditures on highways, surveys, etc., frequently tee off development in frontier areas. Municipal governments can encourage investment in such things as housing by paving streets, building sewage systems, etc. But how much of this, at any government level, is possible in the face of the heavy and, strictly speaking, non-productive investment to which all levels of government are committed?

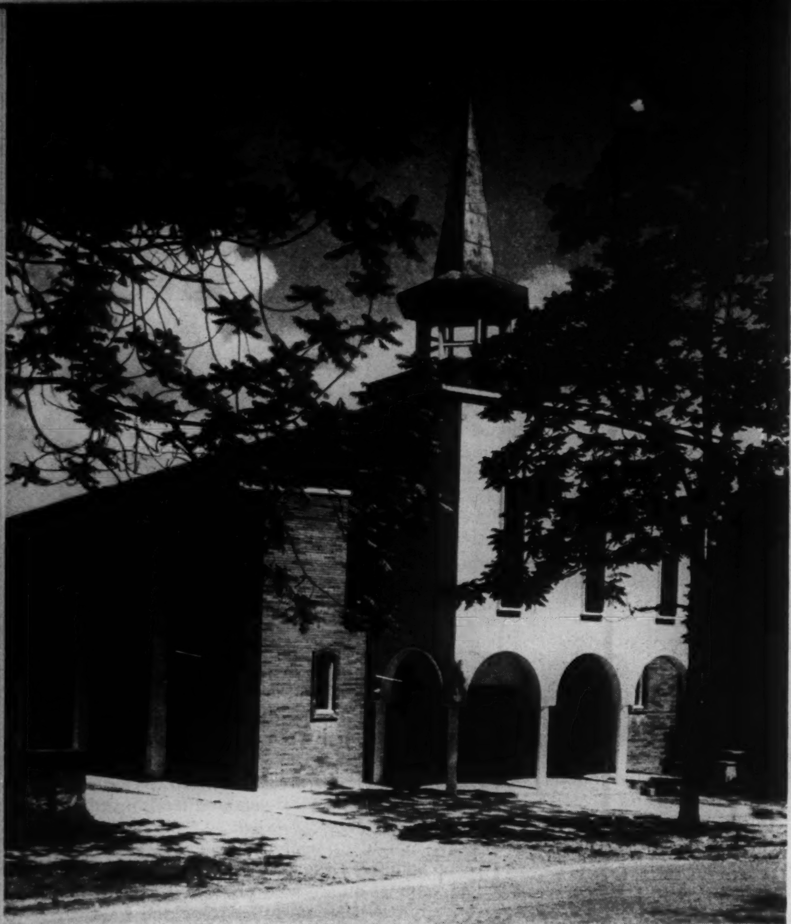
Provincial governments are becoming the most important of the three government levels in investment. Apart from the War years, and periods like the present when there are rapidly rising defence expenditures, the importance of Federal investment has diminished. The trend now is to rely on Federal investment as a fiscal tool to iron out business cycle fluctuations, though it does figure indirectly in private investment through the operations of such bodies as the Industrial Development Bank and the Central Mortgage and Housing Corp.

IN 1929, new investment by the Federal Government amounted to about half the total government investment outlay with provincial and municipal government investment splitting the balance. Ten years later the Federal Government's share had dropped to 34 per cent, while the provincial governments' share had risen to 42 per cent. During the War the Federal Government got back in the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

—Shawinigan Water & Power

CASE IN POINT: Shawinigan Water & Power's investment in dams, reservoirs brought cheap power, this attracted further investment, brought new industry to Quebec. Productive investment snowballs.

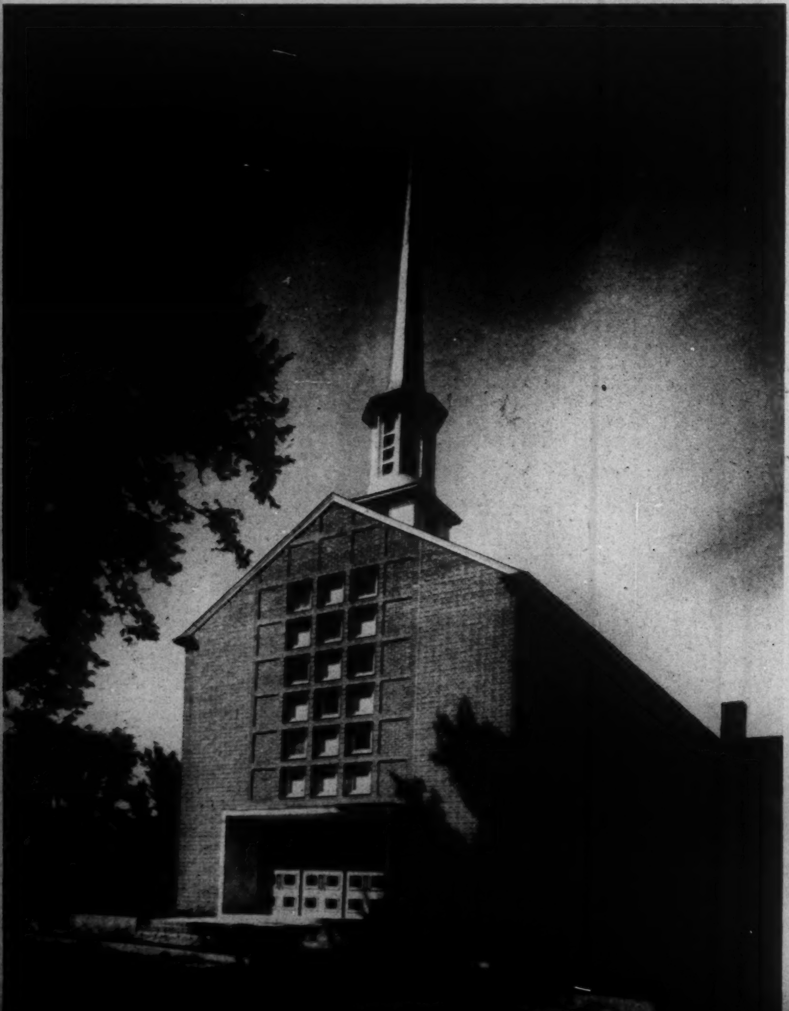


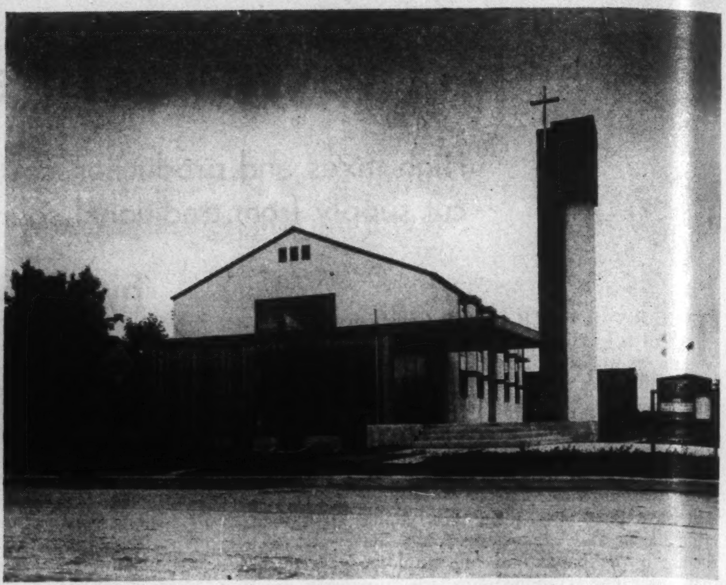
—Gardiner & Thornton, Architects

CLEAN LINES and judicious use of contrasting materials distinguish Guardian Angel Church, Vancouver. Modern design spurns imitation and lowers costs.

CHURCH SPIRE has been called "finger that points to God". This one of Lawrence Park Community Church, Toronto, is especially well proportioned.

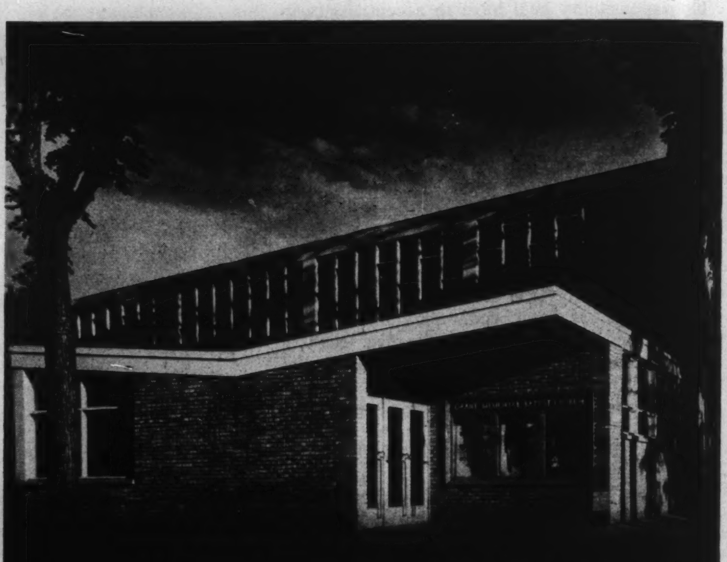
—Gordon S. Adamson, Architect





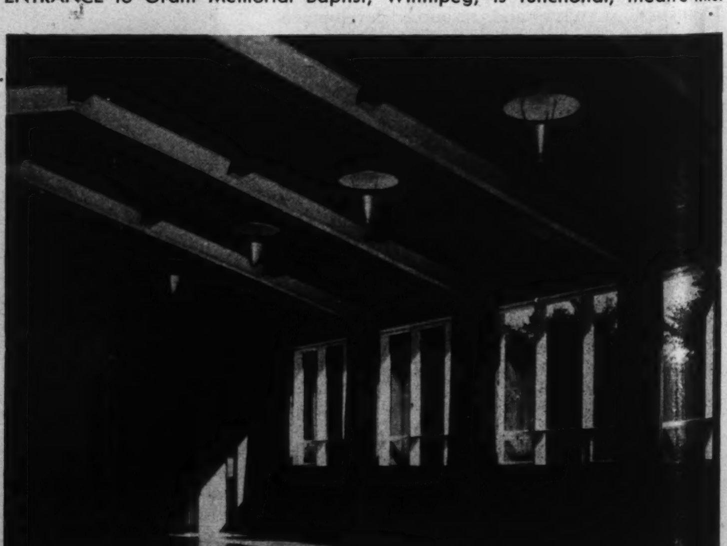
—Smith Munn Carter Katelnikoff, Architects

EXTERIOR of wood siding, stucco marks $40,000 Grey Street U.C., Winnipeg.



—Green Blankstein Russell & Associates, Architects

ENTRANCE to Grant Memorial Baptist, Winnipeg, is functional, theatre-like.



—W. J. McBain, Architect; Kent Barker, Associate Architect

WINDOW-WALLED Sunday school auditorium at Manor Road U.C., Toronto.

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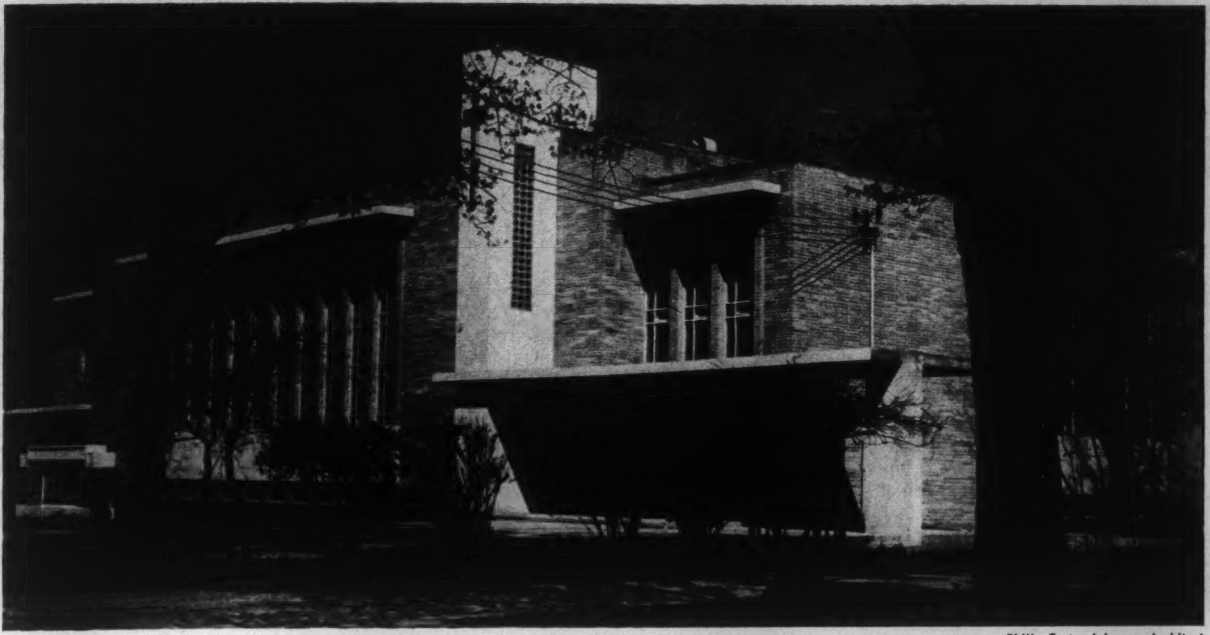


—Philip Carter Johnson, Architect

CONCRETE brick and block, Gospel Temple of Pentecostal Assembly, London, on wide deep lot, harmonizes with surroundings.

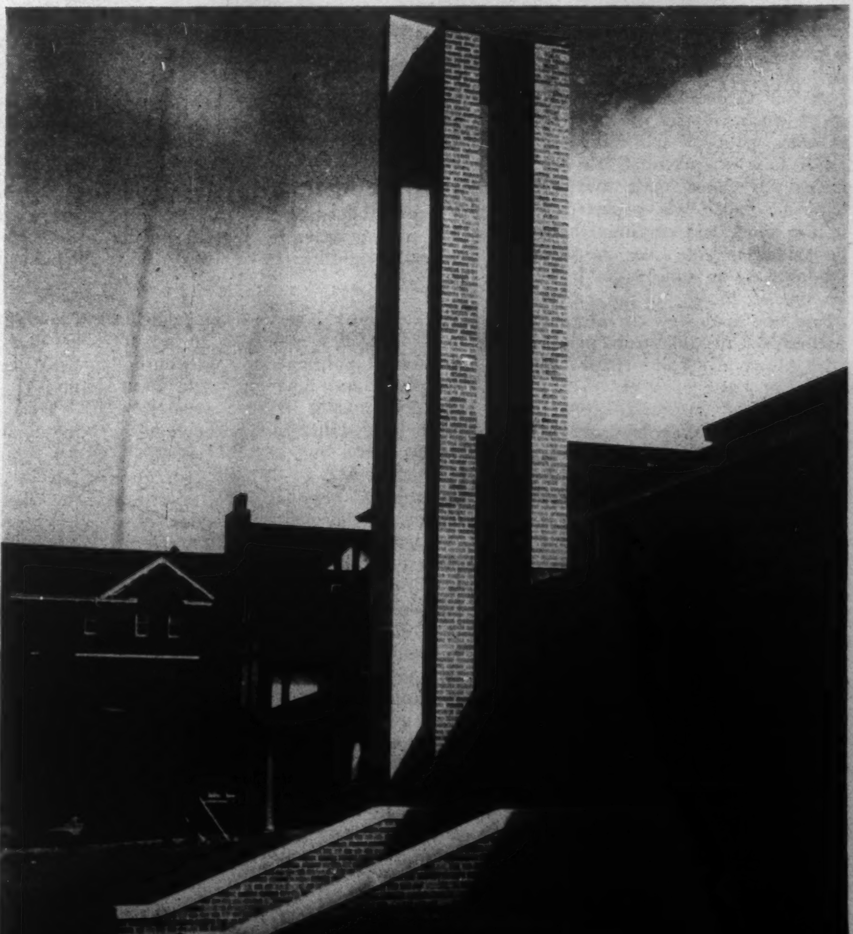
The Church Goes Modern

Many churches built since World War II have new architecture; results may be greater attendance

by John Caulfield Smith

PYLON dramatizes entrance to $150,000, 350-seat First Unitarian Church, Toronto.

—Richard A. Fisher, Architect



ALL but unnoticed, a revolution has been taking place in one of the strongholds of traditional architecture. Many of the churches erected since World War II have spurned outmoded architectural clothes. They appear in new raiment, inspired by today rather than the 12th or some other century.

The result may well boost attendance at divine worship. As long as churches were swathed in mediaeval garb, there could be suspicion that what was going on inside was better adapted to the rhythms of a past civilization than those of a modern age.

Now there is an attempt by architects to recapture the spirit of the great architecture of the past in preference to the continued copying of its form. Protestant churches seem to be more influenced to this trend than do Roman Catholic ones. This may be explained by the number of relatively new Protestant denominations without strong traditional ties, and changes that have taken place in the ritual and liturgy of older Protestant denominations.

OF COURSE, more underlies the growing acceptance of modern design than the desire to bring ecclesiastical architecture up to date. To be true to type, period churches have a tendency to be dimly lit, to be drafty and acoustically unreliable. Piers may block the vision of large numbers of the congregation and backbreaking seats cause constant discomfort. The modern church, seeks satisfaction of functional needs over and above adherence to a pre-conceived idea of what the building should look like.

Economy has also been an important factor. Soaring construction costs have necessitated keeping a watchful eye on the budget. Straightforward planning, use of less expensive methods and materials, elimination of superfluous ornament, simpler finishing have come to the fore.

Modern architecture is storming the castles of imitation. More than "contemporary," modern architecture is a new kind of art and science of building. Its exponents believe that architecture is a social art intimately concerned with the life of the people it serves. It should not be an exercise in archaeology or applied ornament. In a dignified, but fresh and stimulating way, new church architecture expresses ageless faith in a manner of today.

J. C. SMITH, MRAIC, *is an executive of the Ontario Association of Architects.*

How Far Does Stalin Trust Mao?

by Willson Woodside

THE CALLING of the long-postponed Party Congress in Russia and the possibility of settling the succession to Stalin are mighty intriguing topics. But they will have to wait their turn in the queue, as the Chinese opened their conference in Moscow a day or two beforehand, and that, too, is a matter of world-wide interest and importance.

It may be recalled that when Mao went to Moscow, in December, 1949, and didn't get home until February 1950, there was a joke about "the Mao who came to dinner" and a pleasing notion that the Chinese and Russian delegations must be spending their time haggling or quarreling. But what came out of that conference!

There was the invasion of Korea the following June, and there would have beeen an invasion of Formosa and an end to Chiang Kai-shek's regime, if it hadn't been for U.S. intervention. There was the rapid sovietization of China, the pressing of the war in Indo-China, and continued support for the guerrillas in Malaya. And during the past year there has been the massive arming and modernization of the Chinese forces, of which it is not too much to say that it has changed the world strategic balance. And indeed, that is probably what it was intended to do.

As the Chinese return to Moscow for a major review of their policy of close political and military alliance, talk of potential Titoism in China has faded quite away. Perhaps too much was expected from it, too soon; and certainly the public tended to pass over the qualifying phrase, "in time". Yet it would be unwise to go to the other extreme now and view the Sino-Soviet partnership as indestructible. After all, Mussolini and Hitler called theirs an "axis of steel."

THE KOREAN WAR has had a profound effect upon the Sino-Soviet relationship. There may have been, in its early phase, hopes of driving the UN forces into the sea or fears that the Americans were intent on driving into Manchuria. But for the past 15 months it would seem that the chief motive for continuing the war, for both Chinese and Russians, was the opportunity it gave for modernizing and battle-hardening the Chinese Army and Air Force.

There were other motives, undoubtedly. The Russians were interested in tying down American strength far from Europe; and the Chinese leaders must have found the threat of the U.S. imperialists at the door useful in uniting their people behind the new government, in driving the workers to greater efforts, and in purging "unpatriotic" pro-Western elements.

But look as one will at the results of a year and a quarter of truce stalling, there is nothing whatever to compare in importance with the outfitting and battle-training, during that time, of a huge Asian army and air force, possessing jet planes, radar, modern tanks and artillery, and extensive road transport.

The question is: why did the Russians do it, when they are always so careful not to allow their satellites to become independent and while they still wish to retain a strong position in Manchuria, Mongolia and Sinkiang? The most plausible answer I have seen was given by a writer in *The Economist* a few weeks ago.

He sees the Soviet policy as one of arming, but not industrializing, China. In this way the Soviets can "maximize the power of the Communist world bloc while retaining its leadership in Moscow." The Chinese Communists, for their part, can "cut a figure in world affairs in keeping with what Chinese in general think it should be, and pursue a strong forward policy in South East Asia."

"Although China remains by far the weaker partner in the Moscow-Peking Axis, it can take far greater risks; for whereas Russia cannot count on being able to make a major aggressive move without risking an all-out war complete with atomic bombing, there does not seem to be any reason why China should not indulge in a series of adventures with immunity from such counter-attack.

"The fact that any war against China is regarded by Western strategists as 'the wrong war in the wrong place' gives Peking a capacity for mischief which is not likely to diminish even if the Korean War is brought to an end. For Russia it is most satisfactory to be able to make trouble for the democracies, to extend, pin down and exhaust their forces, by encouraging China to pursue policies which can be undertaken in safety because of Russia's direct or indirect protection."

This seems to me a most discerning analysis. And if one asks why the Chinese are so obliging as to fall in with a policy which brings the Russians these advantages and leaves to China the casualties, the answer seems to be that Mao has his own great ambition to be the leader of "colonial liberation" in East Asia. After the repulse of his ragged horde of riflemen with their "human sea" tactics last year he had only the alternatives of accepting a humiliating defeat or accepting Russian arms, with all the limitations on his independence which this would bring, in regard to replacements, spare parts, maintenance and ammunition supply.

There may be Chinese who fully appreciate these limitations. But in the cocky spirit now prevailing in Peking they seem to think they can somehow escape them. Their minds are set on industrialization. Even with what was left of Manchurian productive power after Soviet looting in 1945-46 and partial restoration in 1950, they have a start such as China never had before. Far from driving out all the Japanese who established this, the most powerful industrial base in all Asia, the Chinese have retained, according to the latest Tokyo estimate, some 200,000, many of them mechanics needed to keep the wheels turning.

In Japanese days, tanks, airplanes, artillery and trucks were made in Manchuria; the Chinese are now turning out a modified jeep, as well as artillery, and talk of building their own jet planes within 5 years.

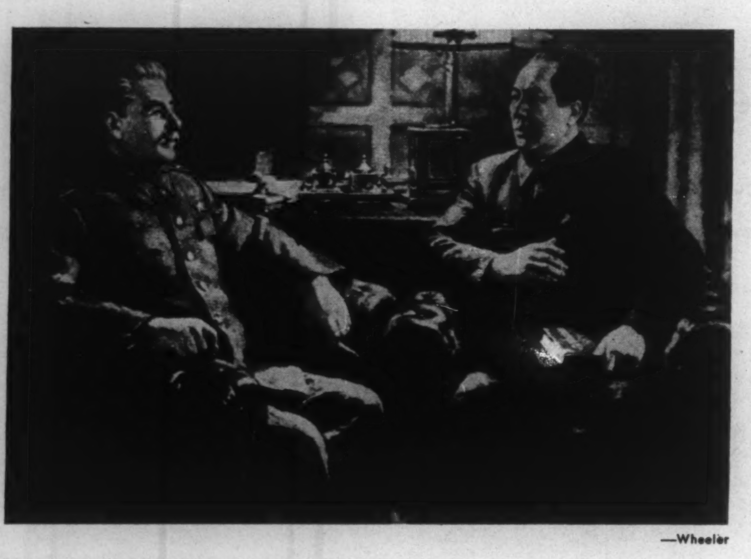
The first thing Chou En-lai said to the press when he landed in Moscow was that he wanted to discuss further credits for the industrialization of his country. The present line of credit, arranged during Mao's visit 2½ years ago, runs to only $60 million a year, a drop in the bucket of China's vast needs, and apparently going mainly into railway restoration and development.

A MOMENT with a scratch pad will show that the single item of 1600 *Mig* jet fighters, which our intelligence estimates the Chinese to have today, priced at, say, $100,000 each compared to $250,000 for our *Sabres,* would come to $160 million. If one adds to that the tanks, radar, artillery, ammunition and trucks which the Chinese have received, we find that the Soviets have been ready to shell out in arms in a single year far more than the $300 million in industrial credits which they offered Mao to cover a five-year period.

True, the arms are being "sold" on credit—a credit which is said to have run out last May. A great nation-wide drive for subscriptions to help buy planes, tanks and guns for their armies was launched in China after the costly failure of the win-the-war offensives which were smashed by Ridgway in the late spring of '51.

Much money may have been collected — though the figures announced by Peking Radio seem preposterous. But it is quite another thing to export sufficient goods to Russia to pay off the credits. It is difficult to believe that the Russians didn't fully appreciate this, and nevertheless figure that they were getting their money's worth. What is this "money's worth"?

In broad terms, the Russians are



—Wheeler

STUDY IN PROTOCOL: Mao and Stalin as shown in painting exhibited in a Moscow gallery. Note that they are shown exactly equal in stature, sitting and gazing at each other as equals, except for slightly deferential gesture of Mao's right hand. Can be taken to symbolize official view of the alliance.

setting up a subsidiary military power which will distract and tie down Western strength in Asia. They are "outflanking the colonial powers of Europe", as Zhdanov put it in organizing the Cominform in 1947, by pressing Communist uprisings in South-East Asia; and they are bleeding France slowly to death in Indo-China. They are anticipating the rearmament of Japan in association with the United States by providing themselves with a counterbalance.

But I think that it will turn out, as that veteran China hand of the London *Observer*, O. M. Green, predicts, that the Russians have used China's dire need to fasten the Russian grip tighter on Manchuria, instead of yielding it by the end of this year, according to the much-heralded promise of February, 1950. "It is an axiom," says Green, "that whoever holds the Manchurian railways and the port of Dairen dominates Manchuria. It was through these that Russia acquired her grip on this rich and strategically important land, which she coveted for half a century. Stalin regained these key possessions through our disastrous bargain at Yalta, and it is impossible to believe that he will let them go. . . Some hollow arrangements may be made to save China's face, but without affecting the reality of Russia's position."

The present position, according to the few trustworthy reports that have leaked out, is that only a few buildings in Dairen have been handed over to the Chinese Communists, the port, one of the finest in all Asia, remaining for all practical purposes a Russian possession; and that the South Manchurian and Chinese Eastern Railways (now renamed the Changchun Railway) are still as much Russian as if they were in Russia.

—Miller

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of Chinese Red Army, now in process of modernization, is General Chu Teh, early associate of Mao. At his army's recent 25th anniversary celebration no slogan glorified Stalin.

"It is very remarkable," Green concludes, "that although there are only four months left before the date by which the promises of restoration are to be honored, not a word has yet been said about them either by the Russian or Chinese press, or by any speaker on either side."

While it seems that the Manchurian question may be the tough nut of the conference, and that questions of arms supply and industrial credits will get much attention, the Russians and Chinese are bound to discuss also the possible gains or losses in continuing the Korean War, which the North Koreans now wish to call off; the recovery and future course of Japan as an ally of the United States, and the political strategy and tactics and propaganda line for Communism to follow there; and the timing and weight of any new attack in Indo-China or Burma.

At the oriental pace, it will take several weeks. And what the communique *doesn't* say will provide plenty of material for speculation—as should the fact that in the recent twenty-fifth anniversary celebrations of the Chinese Red Army, although a slogan was issued for every hour of the day, not one of them called for "a salute to the Great Stalin"—or even mentioned his name.

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Germany

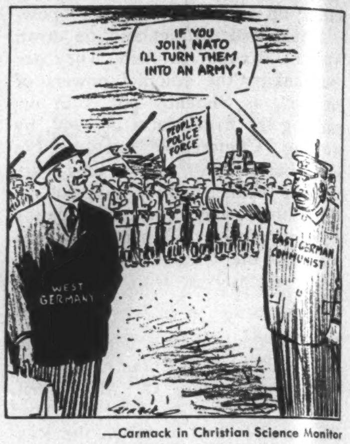
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

sense the Berliners profit today from the strategic and ideological importance of their position. Acheson, Eden and other prominent men visit here and make speeches, British and American centres provide lectures, libraries, and other educational facilities.

The East and the West vie in providing concerts and theatres of first-rate quality, and in holding important international conferences. The Berliner, always famous for his cynical wit, is pleased, flattered—and a trifle sceptical. Currently he is saying "Hold tight, Allies, we are right behind you!"

Behind the spirit of resistance in Berlin there remains a great unsolved question, how to overcome the stalemate and the deepening division between East and West which may one day even seal East Berlin off completely from West Berlin (already West Berliners can no longer tend their garden plots a few miles away in the East).

If the problem of the cold war is seen more realistically and soberly in Berlin, people there are no less divided in their answers than elsewhere. There are today four possible courses of action. First, there can be appeasement, the abandonment of the struggle against further Soviet expansion. This is rejected by everybody except the Communists, who talk of appeasement as "unity and liberation."



—Carmack in Christian Science Monitor

IN OTHER WORDS, CHANGE THE NAME

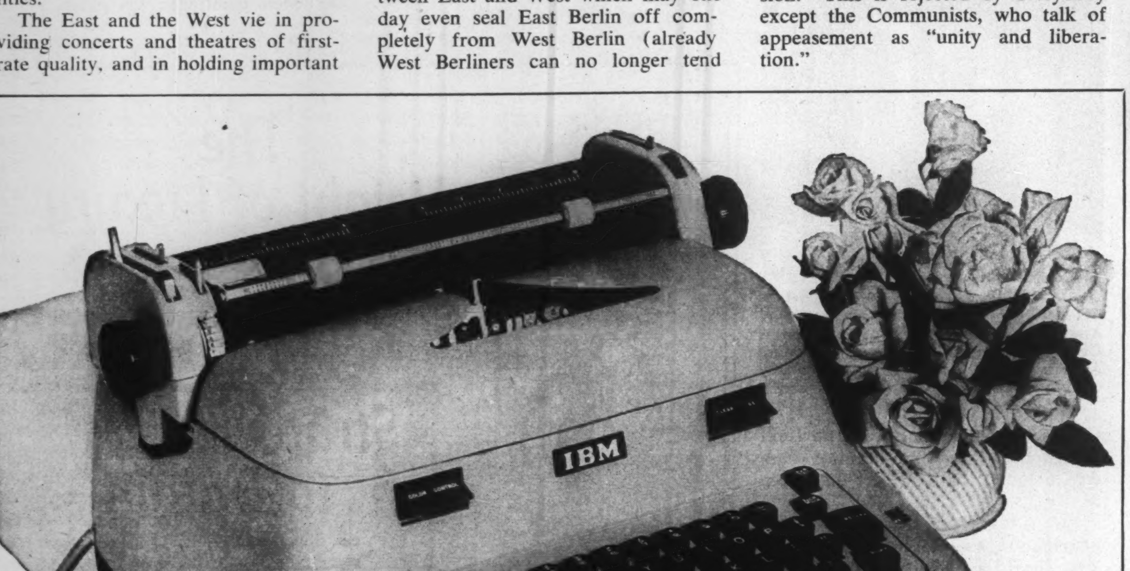
At the other extreme, the second alternative is a war of liberation. But with the exception of some refugees and perhaps a few people in Washington nobody can contemplate a war other than of defence. Not only would it split the Western front wide open, but nowhere can one be more conscious than in Berlin of the overwhelming disaster of another war.

There remain two serious alternatives: defiance of Russia by building up Western strength and forcing Soviet Russia into a more conciliatory attitude through a policy of pressure; or negotiations *now*, before the consolidation of the Eastern and Western blocks has become final and irrevocable.

In Western Germany, as described in a previous article, Adenauer advocates the former alternative, the Social Democrats the latter; but in Berlin the Social Democrats are themselves divided. Some have come to Dr. Adenauer's conclusion. Others feel that now is the last chance for a settlement with Russia, but that such settlement has no attraction whatsoever to the Russians unless the West offers definite concessions and not just vague talk about election procedure.

THERE is a widespread conviction that the Americans have really given up any belief in negotiations with Russia, and keep up some kind of exchange for the sake of appearance, without conviction. On one point at least one can be sure. The Western front would be fatally weakened by being saddled with the blame for a final breakdown of negotiations.

Most people do not argue rationally. The closer the Germans are to the Eastern zone, the more do they feel and experience every day the artificiality as well as the ruthlessness of the division in their country. Whether the Western statesmen have formulated a definite policy for negotiation beyond the mere formalities I do not know. If not, it is time that they made up their minds on such matters as the possible withdrawal of occupation forces to a certain line; on the status of the Oder-Neisse line (the present Eastern border of Germany); on the question of trade between Eastern and Western Germany. It will not do to be taken by surprise by a new Soviet move.



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BUSINESS COMMENT

British Survival

THE LONDON *OBSERVER* has begun a series of articles on "What Britain must do to Live". It represents an analysis of factors that are vitally important to Canadian business exporting particularly.

Britain's difficulties as outlined in the first *Observer* article are based on five facts: (1) Seven years of hard work and austerity have not brought Britain's economy back to solid ground; (2) world population is increasing faster than world food production (1.25 per cent against 0.3 per cent); (3) manufacturing industries are increasing faster than the supply of raw materials (taking 1913 as 100, in 1929 manufacturing stood at 152 to primary production's 127; in 1937 the ratio was 172 to 140; in 1950 it was 247 to 155); (4) the subsequent deterioration in Britain's terms of trade means that British exports of manufactured goods now have to be 29 per cent higher than they were in 1946 to obtain the same quantity of food and raw materials; (5) both slumps and booms bring trouble to the U.K. economy—slumps because they cut off demand for British export goods, booms because they drive up food and raw material prices.

The *Observer* editors say a radical change in Britain's economic and industrial structure is required.

Britain has repeatedly failed to balance her trade at a figure of some £4 billion a year in spite of increased production and exports, and there is little hope of her ever doing so as long as she relies on her traditional industries. Britain's production of cotton yarns and cloth is given as an example of what's apparently a hopeless rat race as far as dollar earnings are concerned. The skill of the workmen and the high quality of the product notwithstanding, in 1951 Britain paid out £560 million for imported textile materials and earned only £490 million for textile exports.

WITH the cards stacked against Britain attaining a balance in trading with the rest of the world at the £4 billion import level, the only immediate alternative is a reduction in imports—knocking off, in the next five years, £1 billion of import needs by producing more food and raw materials at home, or by making imported raw materials go farther.

There is room for development in both these fields. The *Observer* points out that both Western Germany and Japan are in a similar resource position to Britain, but their plight is not nearly so serious. The chief reason is that both Germany and Japan have squeezed the utmost from their soil while Britain has "for a century deliberately and almost arrogantly neglected her own agricultural possibilities, relying on 'cheap food' from abroad." As a result, while Britain depends on trade for 30 per cent of her national income, Germany depends to the extent of 14 per cent and Japan to only 11 per cent.

But Britain will still need to export, and it's here that major revisions are needed. There has been no general British export strategy—the order has been simply, attack all along the line. The results of this are partially illustrated in the case of the cotton yarn and cloth makers where returns from exported finished goods don't cover the foreign currency outlay for the raw materials imported to make them. The *Observer* editors call for a reorganization of British industry, however painful, along lines that give the best profit from the raw materials they use.

Britain's civilian jet transport industry is an example of what needs to be done throughout British industry. At present Britain has a world lead in the production of civilian jet transports and has also a good chance of maintaining that lead. Jet passenger planes are worth £20,000 per ton of material used. This compares with a return of £600 per ton of material used in motor car production. Revision and reorganization of British manufacturing for export on this principle would at least take it out of the position where it's trying to run up a "down" escalator.

Cost of Supremacy

IT IS ESTIMATED every American pays one cent an hour, twenty-four hours a day for military aircraft—a total of about $14 billion for a year. The aircraft bill for the "Cold War", if it can still be called that is a more serious proposition than it was for all-out war a decade ago.

Here are some comparisons of aircraft production costs between World War II and the preparation for World War III. The cost of designing a World War II Mustang fighter was 42,000 engineering manhours; the "Sabre" now serving in Korea takes just 27 times that amount of engineering manhours. Electronic equipment carried in World War II fighters cost several thousand dollars; the cost of radar and fire control equipment in each of A. V. Roe's CF100 fighters runs to $100,000. We have, according to Avro President Crawford Gordon, become victims of our own complexity. Some of the equipment has become far too intricate for the pilot to look after and still find time to fly the plane; consequently the equipment has to be made to look after itself, which, it would appear, compounds the complexity.

Wrong Number?

VIENNA seems to be offering the ultimate in telephone service. By dialling various numbers subscribers can get: a recorded report of skiing conditions, bus and train schedules, football results, recipes, and, what looked like the last word when it happened, a recorded bedtime fairy tale for children. But this still has to go some to catch the crowning and distinctly Viennese service—a true "A" tone for musicians.

As the *Christian Science Monitor* commented on the report: "After all these unusual telephone services, will one of our Austrian readers please tell us: Do you ever get a wrong number in Vienna?"

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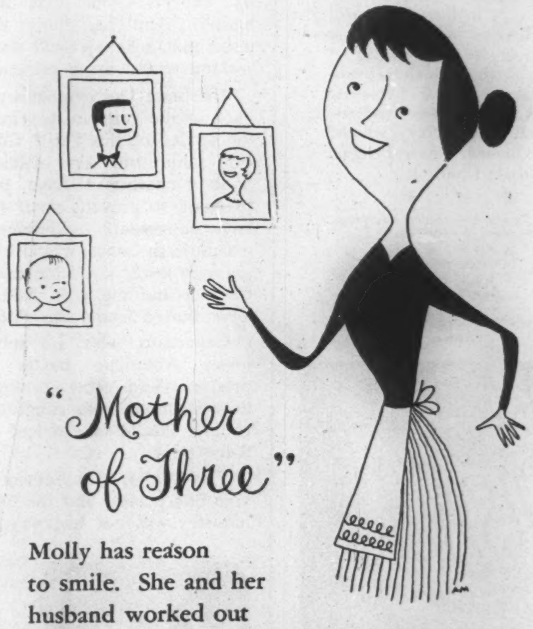

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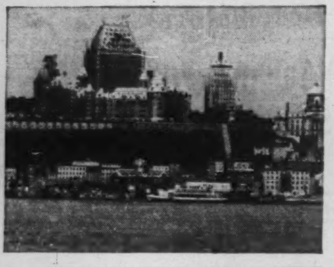

ONE is in Czechoslovakia, home of Pilsener beer, whence Pilsener expert Roman Vecovsky joined with six other leading European experts in praising Labatt's Pilsener Beer. And thousands of Canadians have praised the light, dry sparkle . . . mellow old world smoothness of this new Canadian beer. Labatt's* Pilsener, with its clean, refreshing tang, is a new favourite among Canadian beer drinkers. You try it! Which city is which? Above Quebec, below Prague. John Labatt Limited.

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Signed........Roman V. Vecovsky........

Witnessed........

Controller of Production, Pilsen Brewery
Pilsen, Czechoslovakia

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U.S. BUSINESS

Tariffs: Sound & Fury

by R. L. Hoadley

PRESIDENT TRUMAN is waging a one-man battle this summer to stem the tides of tariff protectionism. Now that Congress has departed, he is directing his ire against the powerful United States Tariff Commission. For the second successive time in a matter of weeks he has slapped back the ears of this august body; over-riding its recommendations for individual tariff jumps.

First it was garlic in which Italian exporters are keenly interested. Now it's Swiss watches. The Commission only rarely in its history has advised a hike in tariff rates. But this time it recommended a 50 per cent increase in watch rates which already run $3 per seventeen jewel movement.

In reading the riot act to the Commission, Truman warned that the U.S. must be cautious about raising duties or forfeit world confidence in its ability to lead the drive to lower trade barriers. He pointed out that U.S. exports to the Swiss are almost double its imports from that land-locked nation. And he made the telling point that a heavy tariff slap at Switzerland would bring retaliation.

The State Department was strongly back of the Truman decision to reject the advice of the Tariff Commission. For some time key officials in the State Department have been campaigning to prevent tariff rises. They have consistently maintained that to permit such boosts would kill the program to lower tariff barriers in which Canada and the U.S. Administration have shared leadership since 1936.

Canadians who are interested in lower American tariffs on dairy products and other products which have suffered from congressional logrolling, should take a leaf out of the Swiss book.

The Swiss Government made a vigorous protest and the Swiss watch industry was not backward in seeing that its case was thoroughly aired before the American public. And there was formidable opposition to meet from the domestic watch industry.

—International

HST: A few innings before retirement.

Belgium promptly retaliated recently when a Tariff Commission hike in import duties hit a Belgian product. Even the threat of retaliation is effective. But the timing is important. In the cheese case the dozen interested countries waited until Congress had voted and the damage was done before blasting at the injustice done at the behest of high tariff pressure groups in the U.S. The Swiss got in their innings before the Tariff Commission made its decision and kept at it. They made it easy for the State Department and the White House to bar the jump in duties. Other tariff investigations are under way. The White House may have additional opportunities to strike a blow for liberal tariff policy before President Truman bows out.

Who's Better Off?

THE SWISS are pushing the attack on U.S. tariff policy vigorously. The *Observer* Foreign News Service reports a broadside fired from Switzerland. Dr. Walter Boveri, President of the Swiss Brown-Boveri Co., electrical equipment manufacturers, was the gunner.

Switzerland is particularly hard hit by U.S. import restrictions on watches, cheese and electrical equipment. One of the justifications for these restrictions is the alleged inferiority of the standard of living in other countries, which, it is stated in the United States, enables these countries to undercut unfairly American manufacturers.

Dr. Boveri contested this argument. "It is true," he said, "that wages, expressed in money, are more than twice as high in the United States than in Switzerland. But it is an utter mistake to draw from this the conclusion that the standard of living in the United States is higher than in Switzerland; for it must be remembered that the United States is the country where a steak costs $3.50, where rents are three to five times higher than here, and where even the smallest medical attention costs at least four to ten times as much as in Switzerland. A pair of shoes, it is true, costs the same, but they have to be thrown away after one-third of the time.

"Certainly, almost every American worker has a car and a television set; he buys them on the hire-purchase [instalment] system as soon as he has secured a job which yields him $50 a week and which he thinks may last for six months. Saving, so natural to the Swiss, is alien to his mentality. On the other hand, few Swiss would content themselves with the miserable houses which exist in large numbers in the United States."

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Class "A" Dividend No. 24

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" Shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1952 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on August 29th, 1952.

Class "B" Dividend No. 18

Notice is also given that a dividend of ten cents (10c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "B" Shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1952, to shareholders of record August 29th, 1952.

By Order of the Board.

L. R. GRAY,
Secretary.

London, Ontario,
August 19th, 1952.

"Certificate of Registry No. C 1381 has been issued, authorizing The Great Lakes Reinsurance Company of Toronto, Canada, to transact the business of Fire Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance and Personal Property Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited Hail Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance, Weather Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as insured under a policy of Fire Insurance, limited to the business of reinsurance only. V. R. Willemson has been appointed Chief Agent".

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Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1952, payable 15th October, 1952, to shareholders of record 17th September, 1952.

By order of the Board,
R. D. ARCHIBALD,
Secretary.
Montreal, August 20th, 1952.

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Keep Capital Coming

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

dominant role, but by 1949 the proportion was back to what it was before the War.

The provincial budgets this year show a tremendous weight in favor of such socially desirable, but nevertheless materially unproductive, investment as welfare programs, health and education. Estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1952-53 by the Province of Ontario total $281.6 million before provision for sinking fund: of this, $140.8 million—about 50 per cent of the total—is earmarked for education, health and welfare. The same three claim $87.7 million—about 37 per cent—of Quebec's estimated total expenditures of $237 million (excluding public debt provision). In Saskatchewan the three items claim 50 per cent of estimated expenditures.

Governments aren't the best of investment makers anyway. They have less need to be concerned over the good business of a project than has an individual or corporation. And if the British Labor Government's experience with groundnuts in Tanganyika and eggs in Gambia is a fair criterion, it may be just as well that welfare and like commitments limit governments' potential as investors.

The hamstringing of corporations, the limits on institutions, and the competing claims on governments shove a lot of responsibility on individual investors to keep the capital coming.

It's just over three years ago that there was a shortage of risk capital on the North American investment scene. Canada's great development programs finally caught the imagination of individual investors, but they had quite a time doing it.

After the War we had an investment backlog estimated at $12 billion in terms of 1946 dollars, but cumulative new capital investment, in terms of 1945 dollars, didn't reach the $12 billion mark until 1951, and then it included new developments like Alberta oil and eastern Canada iron.

It has taken a bit of pushing, in other words, to make Canadians, as individuals, speculation-minded. The obstructions to individual investment of this sort were surmounted, but they weren't destroyed. The main difficulty today can be summarized in a sentence: for practical purposes, people are more concerned with gaining security than they are with gaining a fortune.

In the days when risk-taking was more general, individuals had less money left to put into ventures after they had fed, clothed, and housed themselves, but what they did have they were more inclined to risk. Nowadays—in spite of high prices—individuals have more money left over after they have fed, clothed, and housed themselves, but they apply much of what is left over to security programs of one sort and another. Some of it goes to Federal, provincial and municipal governments in the form of taxes to support various welfare and social security programs, some of it goes into hospitalization and doctor insurance programs such as Blue Cross and Physicians' Services, some goes into life insurance programs, and some goes into contributory pension schemes. All are socially desirable and economically necessary, but they constitute a drain on risk capital supply.

Income is being more evenly distributed than it was. There are still a few big-time operators around, but they are fighting a losing battle with the tax collector. More and more the income panorama appears heavy in the middle group and light at the extremes. Collectively that middle group has to take over the productive investment function of the declining big financier class. It has also to shoulder some of the investment responsibilities of the corporations. After all, these two are paying the lion's share of all the security and welfare we're getting.

The "Little Man" came back as investor and risk taker when inflation following the Korean War made common stocks a good hedge against rising prices. It's important that he stay in that role, for the difficulties in our export markets indicate we'll be relying heavily on our own resource and industrial development for employment.

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

Briefly Noted

THE OILMEN—by Thomas Hollyman—Clarke, Irwin—$2.00.

THIS is a picture story of the oil industry in the United States, complete from search through discovery, development and marketing. The nearly 200 pictures in the book emphasize the dramatic: they get a bit overpowering at times, but they are clearly the work of a master of his trade.

From the Canadian point of view, the only trouble with the book is the fact that it deals with the U.S. oil industry. That wouldn't have mattered before February, 1947, but since the Leduc discoveries started Canada off on an oil industry of her own, that has been the oil industry Canadians want to read about. This prejudice wouldn't apply to photographers or to those who are interested in oil for oil's sake.

BUSINESS YEAR BOOK (1952)—*The Financial Post*—$3.00.

"AN ANNUAL market survey of the latest statistics of Canada's provinces, cities and towns—plus special reviews of the major economic and business indicators of the nation." In addition this 28th edition incorporates new information gleaned from the recent census. A ready well-indexed reference book, it has detailed information on wages, prices, population, housing.

Statistics on cities, for instance, are broken into figures on chief industries, population, religion, racial origin, buying power indicators, housing, newspapers, radio stations, debt and taxation, and, in many cases, the number of income taxpayers in each income tax bracket.

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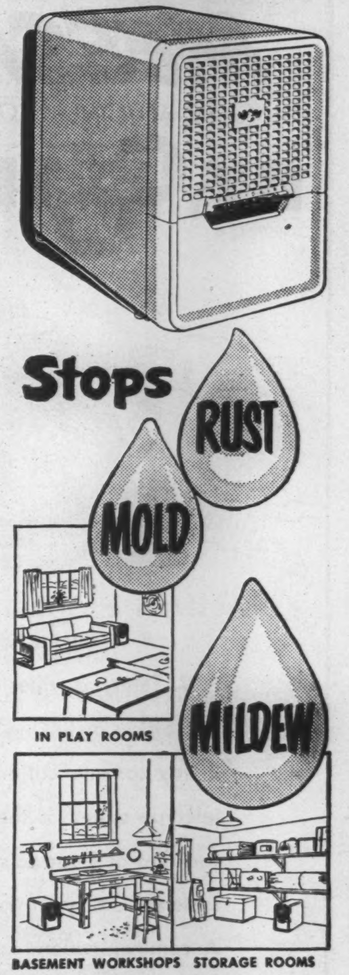

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TEXTILE DOMINION CO·LTD
Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of Fifteen cents (15c) per share for the quarter ending 30th September, 1952, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, payable 1st October, 1952, to shareholders of record 2nd September, 1952.

By order of the Board,
R. D. ARCHIBALD,
Secretary.
Montreal, August 20th, 1952.

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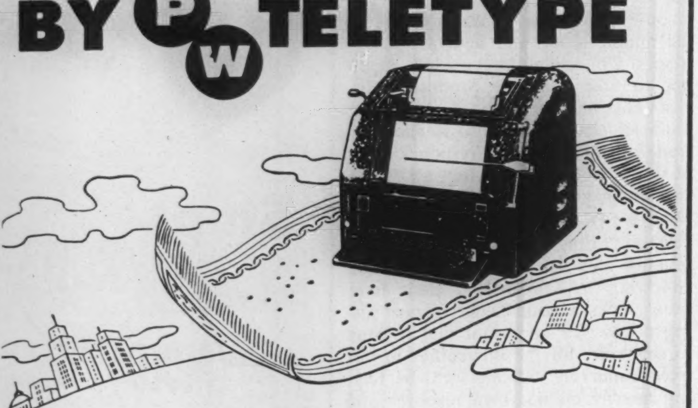

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INSURANCE

Prices & Premiums

EACH MONDAY there is generally a horror page in your newspaper underlining the fact that you literally take your life in your hands when you take your car on the highway. The Monday shocker reflects the driving activities of the week-end, but the slaughter goes on all through the week.

The innocent bystanders most hurt by all this are the auto-insurance companies, and they are discovering that the odds they are giving against your having an accident are far too generous. Last year, it's reported, automobile premiums in Canada amounted to about $105.3 million, while claims amounted to about $65.3 million. This loss ratio of 61.98 per cent compares with a loss ratio of 53.61 per cent for the past ten years. Nowadays there are more accidents and the settlement costs are higher. Behind these developments are the higher costs of repairs and the growing number of youthful motorists.

RISING premium rates do nothing more than reflect the increase in the number of accidents. Car-insurance people can make a good case for the argument that car insurance has not gone up in proportion to other present day costs in Canada. An article in *Service and Indemnity*, a magazine published by the Canadian Fire Insurance Co., says that insurance for cars of preferred classification drivers costs almost the same as it did in 1939 except for collision insurance. At the same time, seven states in the U.S. have raised auto insurance rates from $2 to $40 a car.

Higher auto-insurance rates on the poorer risks don't mean more profits to the companies offering the insurance. Most underwriters limit auto insurance to a percentage of fire-insurance business. With the highway toll as it is, auto insurance is a weak basket for an underwriter to put *all* his eggs in.

The trend now, according to reports, is to put the auto-insurance business back on a paying basis by a more detailed classification of risks. An overall jump in the rates, sufficient to cover the extraordinarily high claims isn't likely to solve the problem. The loss of business through higher deductables asked for by the good risks could well leave the net position unchanged.

Insurance companies did try to encourage more sanity on the highways by giving a premium bonus to accident-free drivers. But since these are in the majority (believe it or not) the bookkeeping costs of such a program presented too serious an obstacle. So now they are going at it from the other end. Under a demerit system, drivers responsible for accidents will have to pay a lot more for their insurance.

The safety-education programs have apparently won over to the side of common sense all the drivers who have any; pressure on the pocketbook may produce results from the small hard core who insist on driving exactly as they like.

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HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NUMBER 412

A dividend of 6c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 30th day of September, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of September, 1952.

DATED the 18th day of August, 1952.

P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Johns - Manville Corporation

DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors declared a dividend of 75c per share on the Common Stock payable Sept. 12, 1952, to holders of record Sept. 2, 1952.

ROGER HACKNEY, Treasurer.

Letters to the Editor

Our British Markets

In Saturday Night for July 26. J. M. Macdonnell, MP, deals with the threatened loss of Canada's export markets in Britain. He quotes from my own newspaper writing on this matter, which seems to me of extreme importance, not only to all Canadians but also to every resident of the U.K., too.

As to the facts of the threat to our markets in Britain there can be no doubt. As this is written, there is not a single export firm in BC with any future stable British lumber orders on its books. Not a single case of salmon nor box of BC apples will move to Britain this year—though over many decades Britain was a mammoth market for all three products.

Does anyone fail to foresee that what has already happened to BC's exports to Britain may soon apply to wheat from the prairies, and to meat or manufactured products from eastern Canada?

Over a long-term period Britain bought from Canada roughly twice as much as we bought from her. We used our total profit on British trade account to pay off our loss on annual trade between ourselves and U.S. Hence, if for any reason we lose all, or any considerable part, of our market in Britain, we make ourselves even more vulnerable than we are already to world economic crises and policy changes in the U.S.

The Republicans are notorious tariff gate-slammers; and they could conceivably win the 1952 election.

Years of study of this particular problem have convinced me it can be solved on the basis of the following considerations: suppose there were no obstacles to the flow of goods from Canada to Britain, other than those that apply to goods passing, say, from Ontario to BC or to NS. The individual buyer must be willing to pay the price asked. He must pay transport costs. He must have the money with which to pay the seller. That money must be of the kind acceptable to the seller.

Now let us examine what stands between the potential British buyers, say, of Canadian lumber, apples, or salmon, and the companies in Canada that have such products for sale. One obstacle might be price . . .

But suppose the real obstacle to the sale were not price, but the difficulty of finding the particular kind of money which the Canadian seller demanded? In that case the snag which was holding up the free flow of trade could only be removed by action involving the British and Canadian governments. For it is governments and not individuals, who make the laws, and impose the restrictions which surround transactions in money on the international exchange . . .

Canada could formally agree with the U.K. to accept sterling in full payment for all purchases by British buyers of Canadian consumer products. Our government would set up an agency (primarily a clearing house) which would receive the sterling from the buyers, and paying the Canadian sellers the equivalent amount in Canadian dollars. Canada would pay for British goods from this fund.

But year by year the Canadian government agency would keep the accounts even by using up any surplus we had in sterling to make investments in the sterling area. Part of such surpluses could be used, if desired, to buy stocks and bonds on the British market, or on any other market in the whole sterling area. They could be re-sold in Canada, if desired. Investment could be encouraged throughout the sterling area.

This simple-sounding formula would have very great consequences. Its main effect would be to encourage Canadians to buy more goods from Britain—and it is thus directly in line with Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler's sloganized principle of "Trade—Not Aid". But it would be a first and great step toward re-making the British Commonwealth of Nations a world organization capable of standing on its own feet, neither in fear of any power, nor needing favors from any quarter . . .

Vancouver, BC. Elmore Philpott

What do millions of people own that...

1 helps break traffic bottlenecks?

Life insurance — because a large part of the money that people put aside in life insurance is invested in ways that help provide new roads and bridges . . . new homes, stores, waterworks, power plants and other aids to better living.

2 aids science's battle against disease?

Life insurance — through several important medical research projects which are supported wholly or in part by funds contributed by life insurance companies. As a result, chances of living longer, healthier lives are being increased for all Canadians.

3 helps keep Canada strong?

Again — *life insurance!* The money set aside by millions of policyholders plays an important part in financing Canada's industrial economy. And this, in turn, strengthens it and provides support for the nation's defence program.

4 sends boys and girls to college?

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Pearl Frye
began the romantic story of Horatio, Lord Nelson, in "A Game for Empires". She concludes it in equally colourful, yet authentic, style in

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BOOK REVIEWS

Down the Collectivist Slope?

THE CHARACTER OF PEOPLES — by Andre Siegfried—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.75.

by B. K. Sandwell

CANADIANS were the first of the "peoples" whom this great French analyst of character undertook to describe. He visited Canada in 1896, and his book "Canada: Les Deux Races" which appeared a few years later is still the classic on its subject. In this new book, which is a translation by Edward Fitzgerald, he is tackling the larger, and therefore in many ways easier, subject of the central quality of each of six racial groups, the first of which, however, includes the second, while the last—the Americans—is less a racial group than an amalgam of scores of races.

He deals with Latin Realism and French Ingenuity; then with English Tenacity, German Discipline and Russian Mysticism; and finally turns to American Dynamism. Those who know his penetrating mind will realize what to expect. He finds the Russians more gifted than the Germans, but handicapped by the "fundamental and incorrigible irregularity of daily life in Russia, where time seems to have no more bounds than the steppes themselves."

But the most fascinating chapter is on America. Siegfried thinks that the Americans have defied nature, and will soon be brought to task for it. He also thinks that the America which was developing in the 19th century has in some mysterious way dissolved, and that since 1900 a new kind of civilization has begun developing, and has not got very far with it.

America "once had an individuality, has since lost it, and is now in process of forming another," which incidentally will be much less American. "In New York I once saw a musical play written by a Jew and staged by an Armenian; the principal actor was a Negro and the composer of the music was a German, and yet the piece was authentically American." He thinks that the old and highly individualistic America is gone, and that "the pursuit of efficiency leads down the same collectivist slope in Pittsburgh as in Magnitogorsk".

It is no wonder that he calls the thought "disquieting". Perhaps Canada, with slightly less efficiency and a lot less collectivism, may yet become freedom's last home in the New World.

Bad Old Days

SOUTHWEST — by John Houghton Allen — *Longmans, Green*—$4.25.

by Hal Tracey

JOHN ALLEN, unlike most writers who long for the good old days, doesn't see them through rose-colored glasses. He writes of them in harsh and bitter terms, his recollections unsoftened by either time or distance.

Brought up on the Texas-Mexican border, he herded cattle with Mexican *vaqueros* through scrubland, heat, and acrid, thirst-provoking dust. He drank fiery *tequila* with them, and slept with Mexican prostitutes, and he found life in the raw a good one.

His tales are of exotic characters—men who had ridden with Pancho Villa, drug addicts, duellists, lost souls and fighters for lost causes. Small wonder that a note of floridity often creeps into his style.

The land he describes is as hard as ever, but the people who live there, he complains, have not remained hard. Now he finds nothing in common with them. And they have lost in dignity by becoming soft.

The white men, the *gringos,* never belonged. They get the *coraje,* blind, unreasoning and continuing rage at the futility of living in a place that is essentially empty. But there is a sense of awesome beauty, of terrible grandeur conveyed in the tales of the old days when cruelty and hardness were almost necessary attributes for existence in a barren land.

Part of Allen's all-pervading bitterness seems to stem from the fact that, although his sympathies lie with the people who lived in the Spanish grand manner, he can never be entirely of them. He too is a *gringo,* and an exile in a land for which he once felt a twisted love akin to hatred.

The Iron Curtain

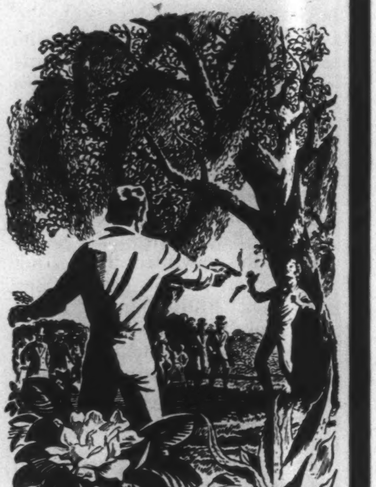
TRIAL BY TERROR—by Paul Gallico—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.75.
MISSING—by Egon Hostovsky—*Macmillan*—$3.75.

by John L. Watson

"TRIAL by Terror" is based, one presumes, on the Oatis case—but there all resemblance to reality ceases. It is a thriller, an exposé and a tract, but the elements are singularly ill-mated.

Jimmy Race, a brash young reporter for the Paris edition of the *Chicago Sentinel,* is enraged by his Government's inactivity when an American correspondent is convicted of espionage by a Hungarian court on the basis of a Communist-extorted "confession." Partly out of curiosity and partly to impress the wife of his editor, with whom he imagines himself to be in love, Race attempts to smuggle himself into Budapest to find out the truth about the spy trials. He is betrayed and arrested at once and then subjected to the standard confession-eliciting treatment which leaves the body intact while it destroys the mind.

Meanwhile his colleagues get to work on his rescue. American ingenuity triumphs (aided immeasurably by the long arm of coincidence) when the staff of the paper uncover a set of documents implicating the Hungarian Minister of Affairs in a Titoist plot. The blackmail succeeds and Jimmy Race, or what is left of him, is returned to Paris to be nursed back to sanity by the homely copy-girl who has worshipped him from afar since the day she met him.


—Paul Laune

"SOUTHWEST"

As a thriller, "Trial by Terror" is successful enough, employing the familiar cliff-hanging technique with great ingenuity; as an exposé of Communist methods it reveals nothing not already known or surmised; as a novel it can't be taken seriously at all.

Egon Hostovsky's "Missing" is a far better thing. The scene is Prague before and immediately after the Communist coup of 1949. The central figure is Paul Kral, a journalist who wishes to go to America, not for political reasons but because his adopted daughter is dying in an American hospital. Kral never once appears in the flesh but his importance lies in the influence he exerts on other people—on Dr. Matejka, the Communist Minister who would like him to act as a spy in the U.S.; on Gerald Morgan, the clever embassy attaché who would like to use him for propaganda purposes; on Oldrich Borek, the liberal journalist who wants his help in organizing the new underground; on Eric Brunner, the wavering Marxist who would like to betray Kral but cannot, and who ends up by betraying his Communist masters instead.

Kral is the symbol of the individual man, already destined for the scrap-heap as the New Order emerges but blazing up briefly in the gathering darkness to remind us of the splendour and dignity of the human spirit.

It is a pity that a novel as good as this should be marred by so much unnecessary complexity of plot and obscurity of style. Had it been written with the simplicity and directness which the theme cries out for it would have been a hundred times more potent and effective.

"The Nelson Touch"

THE SLEEPING SWORD — by Pearl Frye — *McClelland & Stewart—$4.00.*

by John Yocom

A NEW historical novel on a figure as colorful and as well documented as Horatio Nelson is always exciting. It is interesting to see what character analysis an able novelist draws from his subject, what facts are played down and what fancies played up for maximum dramatic effect.

Pearl Frye in her second novel of the British seaman, covering 1798-1805, sticks to her facts, from abundant letters, memoirs and histories. Fancy takes second place and at times the book reads like a biography. Still the novel has a full quota of drama, perhaps because the subject in both private and public life was one of the most colorful in history. This book commences in Naples at the point where Emma, Lady Hamilton, nurses Horatio (now with one eye and one arm) back to health, and ends with Trafalgar.

The character of Nelson and the sea fighting detail are the elements to which Miss Frye scupulously gives priority. These are mostly admirable but sometimes both are a bit wearying; for instance, the blind cat-and-mouse racing around the Atlantic by the British and French fleets before Trafalgar; the meticulous reporting of the effect of Nelson on others—officers, admiralty brass, young midshipmen, a burnt-out chaplain he has made his secretary, and the lowly jacks.

The affair with the one-time bit actress and mistress of a London dandy who sold her to Sir William Hamilton, ambassador to Naples, has already had a variety of treatment. Frye handles it with considerable objectivity.

Nelson was always a "young" officer; he had little use for admiralty oldsters who consistently blocked his promotion despite popular acclaim in England. When a jack fell from a yardarm, Nelson stopped in the midst of a busy conference to get full details of the man's condition, asked that he be "served from my table." When a jack was buried at sea, Nelson repeated to Hardy his desire to be buried on land when his time came. This sentiment stemmed from his love for England rather than a fear of the sea.

—Paul Laune

"SOUTHWEST"

For two years up to the summer before Trafalgar, Nelson did not put his foot once on land. Before this last great battle he wrote letters to Emma and Horatia, made his will, agreed that his famous signal could be sent more economically to the fleet with the word "expects" instead of the original "confides", and took his ships against the French with his own "Nelson touch".

Popularly and wrongly regarded as Nelson's almost intuitive naval battle sense, Miss Frye explains the "touch" as a battle tactic of two separate columns of British ships splitting the single column of the larger French fleet. Miss Frye also has Nelson say "Kiss me, Hardy" before he dies, not "Kismet", the fatalistic ejaculation that some believe he said.

After Nelson's death, Emma for a time was imprisoned for debt. Then she moved to France with Horatia, where she expended on the girl's education the interest of the sum Nelson had left her. She died in Calais in 1815. Horatia married an Anglican minister, had eight children, to whom Queen Victoria granted pensions after Horatia's death in 1881. After World War II, the Labor Government stopped any pension payment to the Nelson family.

Housing Historiana

LONDON HOMES — by Ralph Dutton — *Ambassador—$3.00.*

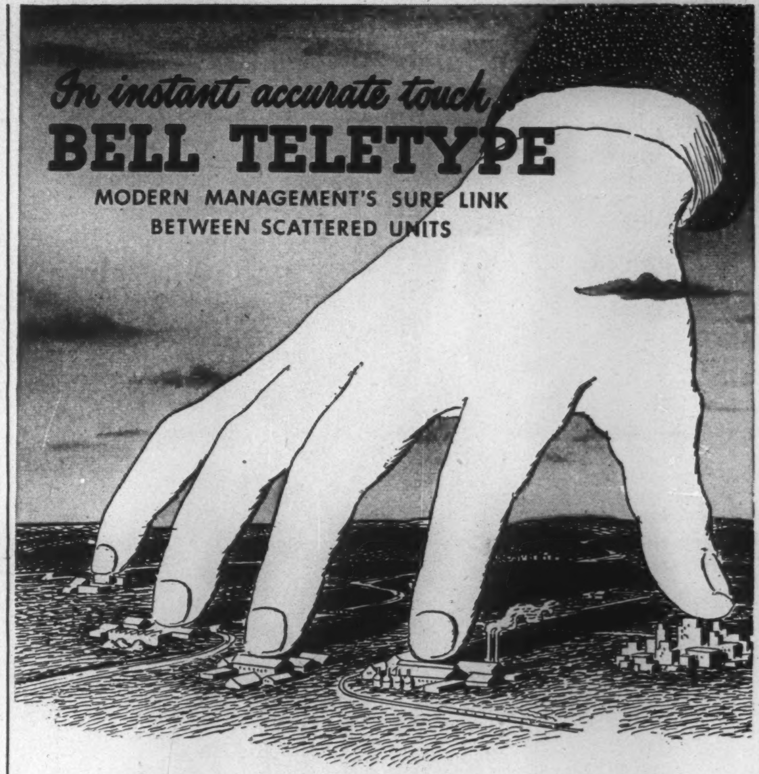
by Melwyn Breen

SOMETHING new in travel-class books is the series "The Londoner's Library", of which this book is the fourth. "London Homes", like the others, is written by an expert in the field and is designed as an informal discussion of some of the City's famous houses, historic and modern. Mr. Dutton is not primarily a writer but his evident sound knowledge of his subject and his enthusiasm for it brings to the book a freshness and candor that might have been lost in a more polished or "literary" treatment.

In the book the reader who knows his London will be intrigued by the stories behind some of the "homes": Buckingham Palace, Burlington House, Clarendon House. The story of their erection, plus the succession in ownership is at once a study in changing taste in architecture and a romantic evocation of ages in which great wealth and life-time ambitions were the prime requisites for a truly dedicated house-owner.

Writers & Writing

THE *Canadian Statesman,* that staunch weekly published in Bowmanville, Ont., is celebrating its seventy-fifth year of publication by the House of James. Newspapers are very personal enterprises and have a habit of reflecting both the personality and the character of the editors. M. A. JAMES, the school teacher who turned editor in August, 1878 published *The Canadian Statesman* for 50



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years before turning it over to his sons with this advice: "Leave party politics alone, as they never did me or *The Statesman* any good. Give the people a good newspaper."

George James, 25 years later, is more than ever convinced that his father was right and friends of George across Canada realize how successful he has been in giving the public a good newspaper.

■ "How you have changed" is apt to be an unspoken thought when one meets an old friend. This week, we renewed acquaintance with an old book friend by reading "Lily Christine" by Michael Arlen. What has happened to the sophisticate who shocked with "The Green Hat" in the twenties? His charming people now embarrass. One wonders where Lily Christine has been all these years but, of course, she's been, a black-bound copy, in the public library while skittish people, without her sound intentions, are racing around in gay book jackets.

Michael Arlen is still interesting and, maybe, unchanged. Probably, his faithful readers will be of the older set who find credible practices of former denizens of Mayfair.

■ "Fertility in Men and Women," by James Alan Rosen, MD, a Longmans, Green health series book, deals with The How and Why of Having Children. Contrary to some thinking there are people, in English-speaking Canada, who would like to have large families—in spite of housing problems. For them, Dr. Rosen's calm approach, with valuable information, presented in concise manner, will be welcomed.

Introduction points out, obvious fact, "in a strict biological sense, fertility is the key to the future." Modern science is stepping in, helpfully, just when the United States finds itself becoming a nation of oldsters; trapped by economic development. That one marriage out of every eight is childless is of grave personal and national concern.

—*Rica*

National Research Council

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

tion. But of course the two cannot be separated. Whatever the British North America Act says, the plain fact is that research in this or any other country can only be as good as the universities. It can never be better, because it all springs from the universities. By that standard it can hardly be disputed that the National Research Council is top-heavy. Too much is being spent at the top for the amount being spent at the bottom.

The second glaring anomaly is that even within the fold of the Federal Government, the NRC is only one agency doing research with public funds. As an operating unit it is not quite so large as the Defence Research Board, though—by agreement—it is doing a good deal of defence work. The Chairman of the DRB, Dr. O. M. Solandt, employs rather more people than the NRC and this year has almost three times as much money to spend. But there are also five peacetime research departments operated by the Federal Government.

The Department of Agriculture spends more on its science service and experimental farms than the NRC gets from Parliament. The Fisheries Research Board gets about $2 million a year. The Forest Products Laboratory and the Forest Research Division, in the Department of Resources and Development, spend a modest million and a half. Health and Welfare has a small research unit working on hygiene and nutrition. The Mines Branch, in the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, does metallurgical work.

In such a situation Steacie of the NRC, like C. J. Mackenzie before him, has rigorously foresworn any kind of empire-building. There can be no poaching on the preserves of the other departments. "We are interested", Steacie says, "in seeing that useful research work is done—research that will benefit all the people of Canada. Sometimes it is most convenient to do it in our own labs. Sometimes it can be done elsewhere, and we are just as happy."

This is an admirable determination, and without it the present set-up would be wholly unworkable. But it doesn't establish the National Research Council—with its large stake in its own staff and plant—as an impartial arbiter between the other organizations sharing the public purse.

When the so-called "Honorary Advisory Committee for Scientific and Industrial Research" was just that, it could advise the Government on overall research policy. Now that it is another operating organization, the responsibility for overall policy shifts inevitably to a higher level. It lies—in theory—with the Committee of the Privy Council, which consists of the ministers responsible for the different research branches. But this Committee never meets.

In an attempt to fill the void there has been created since the war an Advisory Panel of civil servants in charge of research branches. Steacie presides; then there is Solandt; Dr. George Hume from the Mines Department; Dr. Neatby from the agricultural science services; Dr. Hopkins from the experimental farms; and the equivalent people from the other departments. They meet perhaps three or four times a year. They look over each other's estimates. They keep fairly well acquainted with each other's field of activities. But they all run independently, and they all report to different ministers.

There are varying opinions about how well this confused and illogical situation works. Some people think that although it is logically indefensible, it is practical. Others dislike the equivocal role of the NRC. But nobody claims that the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is doing what it was originally designed to do. And it's hard to make a case for the Privy Council Committee which doesn't meet, except to say that Mr. Howe is chairman.

FILMS

Keeping That Stiff Upper Lip

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THESE DAYS Hollywood's publicity departments are treating television very much as the medical profession might be expected to treat a new and rather dubious wonder drug. Eventually they may have to come to some arrangement with it; but in the meantime they prefer to say nothing about it.

The approved note is confident and dignified and at the same time guarded. "There can be no compromise with quality today . . . Mediocrity is doomed. It is superior entertainment only the public demands and will buy. It will patronize only that form of entertainment which is unattainable elsewhere, or that some other medium cannot match . . .

"Also these are not days for experiment. Therefore great stories must be safeguarded with, and cinemategraphically reinforced by, correspondingly formidable creative and box-office-conscious forces and the most competent and most acceptable player 'names'."

Broken down into intelligible terms, this seems to mean that the studios are digging themselves in a little deeper along established lines. Larger musicals, trickier comedies and mysteries, fightinger Westerns, more elaborate spectacles, all dominated by the star system and "player names". The Family Bible, along with its popular derivatives, isn't to be neglected.

Within the next 12 or 18 months we are to see Lloyd Douglas's "The Robe", a prospect that has been intimidating many of us for the past ten years. We are also to witness "The Queen of Sheba", presented as a romantic spectacle drama. (Try to crowd the Queen of Sheba, her entourage, and King Solomon along with his 700 wives, his 300 concubines and his full-sized navy on a screen the size of a gentleman's Kleenex!) In addition there will be half a dozen films based on the short stories of O. Henry, an author whose cinematic possibilities have been rather inexplicably neglected by the screen up till now.

"CALL ME MADAM" and "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" will be given the full screen treatment, the latter featuring Betty Grable, the former starring Ethel Merman in her original role, along with George Sanders, who will sing, we are told, for the first time in his life.

The most adventurous item on the list, however, promises to be a screen adaptation of Ernest Hemingway's "The Snows of Kilimanjaro". It is difficult to imagine how that brooding study in human dissolution can be transferred to the lively medium of the screen, but Producer Daryl Zanuck is prepared to go ahead with it, assisted by Gregory Peck, Susan Hayward, Hildegarde Neff and Ava Gardner, along with Henry King, who was responsible for "David and Bathsheba". Almost anything could happen under these circumstances.

NEITHER of the films I attended last week showed much sign of the new high resolve with which Hollywood is meeting the television threat. They were "Sudden Fear", starring Joan Crawford, and "All Because of Sally" with Ann Blyth and Edmund Gwenn.

"Sudden Fear" presents Joan Crawford as a successful playwright who falls rapturously in love with a rather dubious actor (Jack Palance). He is a very bad lot and the honeymoon is barely over before he and a baby-voiced blonde (Gloria Grahame) are busily planning a plausible accident that will dispose of the poor playwright. They carelessly do their plotting right in front of an open dictaphone, which eagerly pours the whole story into the heroine's shocked ears the minute she turns it on. (Big scene here for Miss Crawford.)

She is quite a gifted plotter herself however and once she gets her wits back she works out a complicated scheme for doing in both conspirators. It works out fine on paper but when the time comes to put it into action the unfortunate dramatist finds herself at the wrong end of a prolonged chase sequence, with Villain Palance at the other.

The first rule of good suspense drama is that it should have at least a surface credibility. In fact the best suspense thrillers are the ones that trick you, quite literally out of your wits, and I'm afraid "Sudden Fear" doesn't come in that category. Why, for instance, should anyone plot murder in a room he knows to be studded with listening devices? Why should the heroine feel it necessary to rig herself out in full evening dress with white gloves and a good beaded bag before setting out to shoot her husband? Does everyone in San Francisco go to bed shortly after midnight and sleep the sleep of the dead behind closed doors and drawn blinds? There was enough sound during the final pursuit to have stirred Rip Van Winkle, yet not a citizen put his nose outdoors; not even when Mr. Palance fell off a second storey verandah and Miss Crawford stepped on the tail of an anguished cat.

The movies will have to do better than this if they are going to divert us from the TV wonder-drug.

"ALL Because of Sally" presents the Irish O'Moynes, a family of assorted talents. One son wants to be a composer, one a prize-fighter, one a magician. Sally the daughter (Ann Blyth) has a gift for wresting favors from Saint Ann. Grandpa's talent lies in bedevilling the landlord. It is all rather painfully roguish, and Edmund Gwenn's Foxy Grandpa antics do little to enliven it.

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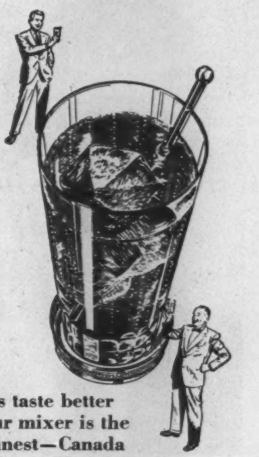

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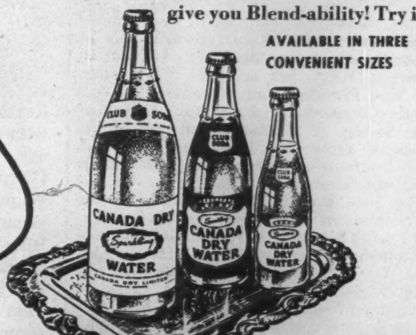

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INDEPENDENT RADIO STATIONS

Local Boosters of Talent

by Margaret Ness

JUST about now top Canadian singers will be planning their 1952-53 life with the big Canadian radio competitions in mind — the CIL-sponsored "Singing Stars of Tomorrow", CBC's French network *"Les Futures Etoiles"* and John Adaskin's "Opportunity Knocks". These contests do much to spur on our singers, as well as providing build-up publicity. But in applauding these national competitions we tend to lose sight of the fact that the independent local stations have done their share in helping our Canadian singers, too.

For example, the 1951 "Singing Stars" winner, June Kowalchuk, got her first radio experience over Regina's CKRM; received her first big break when the station and Regina Kiwanis banded to help her with advanced study. Naumberg-winner Betty-Jean Hagen played over Calgary's CFAC early in her career. Winnipeg is proud that, before they became well-known, Donna Grescoe, Ross Pratt and Mary Morrison had a chance to perform over its station. CJOR in Vancouver advanced cash to Don Garrard so he could attend summer school last year on a Los Angeles scholarship. Garrard's "thank you" was a series of recitals for the station when he returned.

Two popular singing groups might never have been heard had it not been for local stations. Back in 1939 Don Messer and His Islanders were formed at Charlottetown's CFCY; became so popular they were taken over by CBC national network. And Westinghouse's Don Wright Chorus is a direct product of London's CFPL. In 1946 Wright, then musical director of schools, became CFPL's manager; immediately set about plugging local talent. A chorus resulted and so good did it become that Wright took it into the commercial fold.

The independent stations have given impetus to many musical festivals right across the Dominion via free time for live broadcasts and cash awards for winners. Moose Jaw's CHAB is one of the many. Calgary's CFAC and Edmonton's CFRN have also, through the Western Board of Music, donated scholarships to the University of Alberta. And so it goes.

One of the most successful Festival-Radio combinations is that of the Moncton Musical Festival and Moncton's CKCW.

This Music Festival, with its more than 4,000 competitors and a six-day run, is entirely the "baby" of radio station CKCW. Several years ago this station undertook to revive the Festival (dormant since 1939) and underwrite expenses.

THE Festival has grown bigger and better every year. Last Spring there was a unique innovation. A choir entered by remote landline connection —from the Dorchester Penitentiary. Moncton believes this is the first time a prison choir and a music festival have hobnobbed.

(Since then Kingston Penitentiary and CKWS inaugurated a scheduled 13-week program from "the steel-studded ballroom of the Penitentiary". The program is written and produced by the inmates. It is an attempt on the part of the Warden and radio CKWS to rid the public of the false ideas they have of prisons.)

The CKCW Moncton Music Festival has one international trophy to its credit. At least so Father Leandre Brault insists. In the first 1946 Festival, CKCW persuaded Father Brault to enter his St. Joseph's University choir. They won top honors and continued to win every year. With this encouragement, they sailed last summer to the Eisteddfod in Wales and there captured the International Folk Song Trophy.

Nor is CKCW's Moncton Music Festival a local one. This year the choir from St. Louis College came all the way from Edmundston, 300 miles by road.

CKCW also has a unique "Music Appreciation Course"— a program incorporated (since 1948) by the School Board into Grade 8 curriculum in all Moncton schools. As far as the station knows, this is the only Canadian school broadcast that has a definite bearing on a pupil's grading at term's end. Conceived and conducted by Robert Bayley, Supervisor of School Music for Moncton, the program goes out over CKCW weekly each Tuesday. Periodic tests are given, as well as mid-term and final examinations—all over the air.

Some of the Western stations have done much to help local artists—and at the same time boost an organized charity—by way of search-for-talent shows. Even if only a couple of potential "Stars" are discovered, the stations feel they will have contributed something to Canada's musical future. And directly, they are backing worthwhile causes.

Several stations have turned these shows over to the Associated Commercial Travellers to promote their pet charity. One of the earliest was in Saskatoon. CFQC already had a six-year-old talent program when, ten years ago, they decided to let the Travellers in on it, money to go to their drive for TB funds. The show runs every Saturday night, September through May, in a 10:15 to 11 p.m. spot; often runs overtime. One show this year in Asquith didn't sign off until 2:37 a.m. In the ten years the show has visited 182 Saskatchewan towns, given 4,900 contestants a chance before a mike, and has raised $124,422 for the TB Fund. Also contributing to the TB preventive fund are the Travellers-Talent shows put on by Regina's CKRM—$108,211.32 over a six year period.

In Manitoba, Brandon's "ACT-CKX" amateur nights—in the seven years they have been running—have raised over $100,000 to fight TB. In Edmonton it's CFRN and the Travellers who have, in five years, visited 120 rural Alberta communities, given 5,500 contestants a chance and raised $97,000 for the Northern Alberta Crippled Children's Fund. And last year, Victoria's CKDA turned over 21 weeks to a Talent Program in aid of their Associated Commercial Travellers.

OTHER independent stations have musically entered the picture in many ways. CHWK, Chilliwack, BC, gets together with the Fraser Valley Music Teachers' Association, the local High School and other organized musical bodies to hold regular auditions and give talented discoveries a chance to appear on a station program. CHRC in Quebec City holds two auditions a week; offers a 13-week engagement to winners on their hour long 11-piece-orchestra show. Montreal's CKAC claims the credit for developing at least 60 per cent of the talent heard on CBC's French language stations in Montreal.

And just this Spring, Halifax's CJCH backed a local musical with $10,000, no strings attached, plus the time of eight staff members. The musical "Bonanza" was all-Canadian written and composed and produced by local talent. But they couldn't find a sponsor to undertake the high bracket financing until producer Len Chapple interested CJCH's manager, E. Finlay MacDonald. It's good to know the show proved a success.

This is just a sampling of what the independent stations are doing. Practically every independent station has some sort of talent program. Some stress music; others stress drama; some stress children's programs.

■ This summer the Straw Hat Players in Ontario's Muskoka played T. S. Eliot's "Cocktail Party" to enthusiastic audiences. So they decided to bring it to Toronto's Hart House Theatre for a week, from Sept. 6 to 13. Produced by Don and Murray Davis, the play was directed by Peter Potter of the Glasgow (Scotland) Citizens' Theatre.

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Crisis in our Reading Culture

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

with the name and work of feature writers, foreign correspondents, and contemporary short-story writers and novelists, than he will be with the work of the traditional classics of English literature which were previously offered to him as models.

By modern standards of entertainment and readability a good many of the classics must be accounted as dull reading. Yet there is distinct virtue in the worth of a piece of literature that has withstood the test of time.

The modern approach to this question is not encouraging. A contemporary writer* attempts to assess the readability of various works of literature by an astonishing and disconcerting statistical method known as a "fog-index." A writer's "fog-index" indicates the number of words of three syllables or more which occur in every 100 words of a given piece of prose. We learn that Daniel Defoe's "fog-index" in "Robinson Crusoe" is 68, Milton's is 60.8, Spenser averaged 49.8, Francis Bacon 28, and Thomas Wolfe, 20. *Harper's* magazine has a fog-index of 16, and this has long been considered one of America's intellectual monthlies.

The Victorians, we are told by this writer, contracted the Elizabethans, and we moderns have contracted the Victorians. Perhaps this is a good thing, but narrowing down the reading content and vocabulary to words of three syllables or less must certainly impoverish English literature. It must also greatly reduce the number of ideas and the intellectual concepts of the average adult to a deplorable degree; and it obviously, in the final analysis, affects his ability to think.

The beginning of the problem may go back to elementary school. Today children are taught to read fairly efficiently from highly scientific but mechanically edited readers, where the vocabulary is controlled (like Basic English) until such time as the child is assumed to be able to master an "enriched vocabulary", which in ordinary parlance means to read sentences which have substance and guts to them.

These readers contain factual material based upon the minutiae of everyday living, and they are distinguished more for their beautiful colored pictures than for either the imaginative quality of the prose or for the range of experience they cover. Fantasy and the old-fashioned imaginative fairy story are strictly discouraged.

Perhaps it is not surprising that only a minimum of pupils become appreciative readers, and learn to experience the peculiar joys known to poets, intellectuals, bookworms, and the perennial dreamers of every age.

IT IS a mistake, we believe, to imagine that such people are not of much importance in our society. Those who are able to move freely within the world of ideas and ideals, and to deal sympathetically with the problems of human beings, are of more importance than those who can drive machines or construct scientific marvels.

In the days before the magazine, radio, television and movies, parents had more time to read to their children than they do today, and children found more encouragement to live and to dream about their adventures and play in the world of books. Today these adventures and dreams are brought visually into the home, and these provide the recreational outlet that was formerly spent in reading.

Economic factors involved in publishing have discouraged people from buying books, which have risen greatly in price since the war years. But price alone does not account for the popularity of the paper-covered pocket book, which provides the public with an entirely new and cheap form of entertainment literature. Most of us know the type of fiction that these books feature. One publisher of pocket books tells his potential authors, "We want proletarian backgrounds. We don't want subtle character studies. The story should be hard-hitting and socially realistic, with elements of violence and sex."

If this is true—and it seems to be—we must face a significant factor in modern reading habits. These books seem to be providing a type of literature that is more akin to the actual lives of men and women who normally look to magazines for their fiction.

What, therefore, must be our con-

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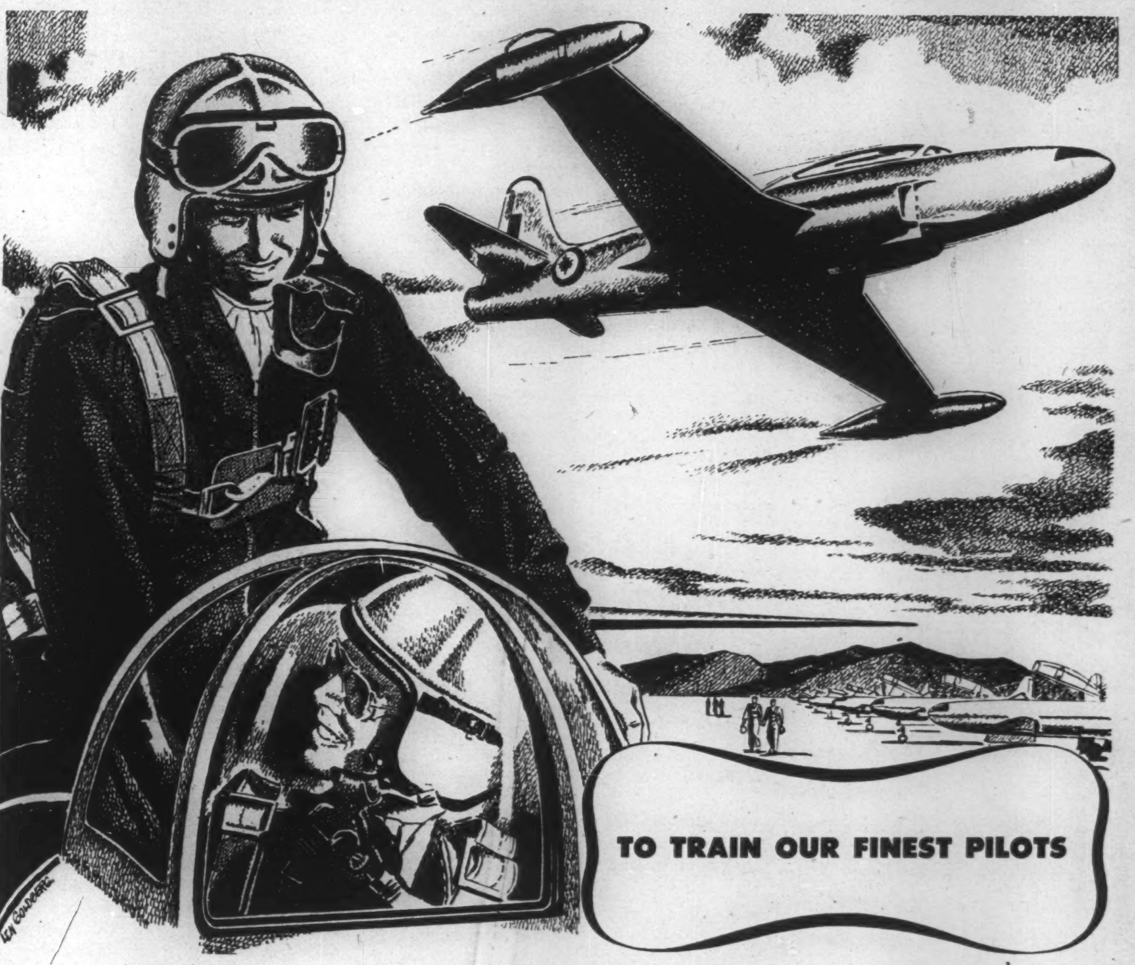
*"The Technique of Clear Writing", by Robert Gunning. (McGraw-Hill, N.Y.)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clusion regarding the crisis in reading culture? Both literature and the reading habits of the public are in a great process of change, which reflects deep-seated movements in our cultural and social life. The breath-taking progress in the technical communication of ideas and entertainment has much to do with this change. The average person is becoming accustomed to thinking through the medium of visual rather than of abstract ideas.

Yet culturally and spiritually speaking it would be suicidal if the appreciation of world literature became relegated to the realm of an expensive *luxury*. The creative literary artist brings to his work a profound penetration of the human spirit, and of the modes and manners of his period. The reading of a book sets up a direct relationship between the reader and the people he is intent in knowing through the pages of a book. This is a mode of true experience, of significant knowledge, which the visual arts cannot reproduce in the same way. Next to actual living reading introduces one into a real organic world of men and women. The reader becomes intimately associated with them, he meets new and exciting characters, he lives in various periods of history, he is introduced into a real world—one that is more real and richer than that into which radio or television can lead him. For this visual world of radio and television is a highly skilful and artificial creation of human ingenuity.

We contend, then, that the writer—upon whom both the movies, radio and television depend indirectly also—must always remain supreme in his own realm of the communication of ideas and emotions and of human experience.

Lastly, the reading of great literature brings us at once into the continuity of human culture. It preserves our own tradition and tells us what we are. Without it we can have little appreciation of the meaning of the sacrifices and nobilities of humanity.

The crisis in reading culture is therefore a serious matter. It points to the great need for new writers of genius who will once again create from their own spiritual resources works of literature that will reflect not merely the despair and frustration of humanity in its present civilization of transition, but a literature that will be worthy of our challenging times.

The Hutterites' Problem

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

young Hutterites ignored such orders and joined the army.

Bishop Wurz and Hutterite leaders under him insisted on the Canadian Government's promise of immunity from military service being honored. They contended that this promise also extended to such indirect non-combatant services as acting as stretcher-bearers or working in war factories. The result was that some who did not obey orders to report at camps for conscientious objectors were sentenced to prison terms.

Meanwhile, however, public indignation against the Hutterites had increased as other residents in Alberta joined the armed forces by the thousands and farmers were left to carry on their operations without their sons. Protests were made that Hutterites were enjoying "an unfair advantage" over other farmers, and that with their abundance of manpower and increasing prosperity would be able to "gobble up all the choice farming lands" before war veterans returned home. Public feeling became so strong that mass protest meetings and rallies were held in southern Alberta.

To ease the hostile situation and meet clamoring demands for legislation to curb the Hutterites, the Alberta Government passed the Land Sales Prohibition Act, which sweepingly forbade Hutterites from adding to their existing holdings of land by purchase, lease or rental. Some years after the war this legislation was modified.

However, Hutterites still are severely restricted in any efforts to acquire additional land in Alberta. They may buy additional land only if it is located at least 40 miles from the nearest Hutterite-owned land, and before they can complete the purchase of this the land must be offered for public sale for 90 days before Hutterites can buy it. At the same time, if any war veterans wish to purchase the land during the 90-day period, they must be given preference.

The legislation also limits new Hutterite colonies in Alberta from being larger than 6,400 acres in size.

The effects of this existing legislation are harsher on the religious sect than may be suggested by these terms.

Hutterites always have been a pastoral people and claim to be "the only real communists in the world," brushing off Russia's Communists as "Bolsheviks." Hutterites live in a communal fashion, owning nothing individually and all their property and other belongings being owned collectively. They have permitted few changes to be introduced to their way of living over the past 400-odd years and have moved from country to country to avoid military service, wars and what they term as "the evils which are produced by so-called advancement of civilization." The latter include radios, movies, pleasure cars and such-like but, in the minds of the Hutterites, do not include all types of the most modern farm machinery, trucks, electrical appliances and other labor-saving devices.

They have their own schools at their colonies in Alberta and mix as little as possible with non-Hutterites, preferring to remain aloof from community affairs, politics and ventures which would associate them with non-Hutterites, their activities are confined largely to their own colonies or among Hutterite colonies, and thus they prefer to settle in regions where Hutterite colonies can be close together.

Pursuing such preferences, Hutterites have concentrated most of their colonies across southern Alberta and now cannot obtain good farming land there more than 40 miles from an existing colony. Some colonies have been forced to establish branches far northwards, but the Hutterites do not favor being far apart and their leaders fear this might start a breakdown of their faith and communal way of living.

At the same time, however, most of the long-established colonies in southern Alberta are over-crowded and some of them have 150 people living off the same acreage of land as operated by one or two large-scale, neighboring farmers who are not Hutterites. One colony east of Lethbridge has 146 "souls" deriving their livelihood from 5,200 acres of farming and ranching lands. Adjoining this colony is a farming empire operated by two brothers who annually raise wheat on more than 10,000 acres.

Hutterites consider their ideal unit to be a colony operating not less than 6,400 acres and having a total population of between 75 and 90. Less than half a dozen of the 40-odd colonies in Alberta meet such standards.

Even officials who helped draft the restrictive legislation against Hutterites in Alberta now agree that the colonies are badly over-crowded and the sect needs more land. However, they contend that Hutterites should look to other parts of the world for that additional land rather than concentrate in the foothills Province, and more than one Alberta cabinet minister has bluntly suggested that more Hutterites leave the province. Hutterites are the only group of people in Alberta who cannot buy, lease or rent land as and when they wish, and they resent this as such restrictions do not apply to even men who were in Hitler's armed forces and fought against Canada during the war.

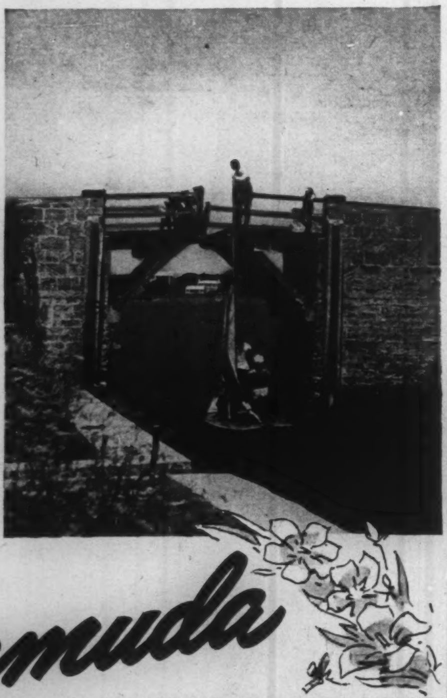
BISHOP WURZ brands the restrictions as "the most unchristian discrimination against a minority in any civilized country in this world."

Repeated efforts by Hutterites to have the restrictive legislation eliminated have been fruitless and to accommodate their surplus populations they have been studying prospects of moving some of their members.

The recent decision to establish a colony in Saskatchewan for the first time came after months of investigation which culminated with the purchase of 11,600 acres of mixed farming land near Maple Creek, about 50 miles east of Alberta boundary, by the Woolford Big Bend colony in southwestern Alberta.

Purchased for $250,000, the land will be settled by 60 Hutterites this year and will be used for cattle ranching and large-scale wheat farming—pursuits at which Hutterites are notably efficient.

Having no restrictions against Hutterites, Saskatchewan now is expected to attract more branches from congested colonies in Alberta, especially as the sect has been growing lukewarm over Montana. The colonists have been encountering growing resentment in establishing recent *bruderhoffs* in that state as Hutterite leaders still are opposed to having any of their men subject to military service in any form and United States mobilization and draft boards do not agree wholeheartedly with that view.



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SPEECH-MAKING

THE FLOOR IS YOURS

by Bernice Coffey

DOES YOUR THROAT become dry and sandy, do the palms of your hands grow clammy, does your stomach feel as though flight of hummingbirds had taken wing inside, when the time comes to get up on your feet and ay something before an audience . . . even though t be as simple and uncomplicated as "I move the doption of this report?"

ILLUSION OF HEIGHT (surplice neckline), ease of movement (tucks at side of skirt), give this half-size dress its perfect platform manners (at left.)

If any comfort is to be found in this exquisite form of suffering it is in the fact that 95 out of a 100 people are its victims, and that some of its most hapless victims are now among the best speakers.

Certainly, if you take part in any group activity — and few women do not nowadays — you are happier, more assured and at ease, and infinitely more valuable to your confrères if you are able to express yourself cogently and lucidly when called upon to do so before a group of people.

This country has too few women who possess the ability to put forth their views and those of others with clarity and conviction. Perhaps when more Canadian women conquer their timidity toward public speaking more of them will be counted in the field of Canadian politics where distaff representation is woefully lacking.

BUT LET'S BE HONEST about it. The average man's speechmaking is easier to listen to than that of the average woman. His voice is heavier and low pitched, while Mrs. Average Woman's voice tends to be high, light, without resonance. So women should face it and work to eliminate what is undoubtedly a handicap of their sex. Thinking of the few Canadian women who have become fairly well known as able and effective speakers, we find that in almost every individual the voice is pitched low, is resonant and pleasing.

It is said that a good singer prepares to sing by taking a deep breath and a good speaker prepares to talk in exactly the same way. Elisabeth Von Hesse, the teacher to whom Eleanor Roosevelt went for speech training, puts it this way: "Voice is vocalized breath . . . a person speaks only as well as he breathes."

Mrs. Roosevelt is a prime example of the woman who is humble enough to recognize her deficiences and enterprising enough to do something constructive about correcting them.

—Puritan

SIMPLICITY OF LINE makes this dress an agreeable candidate for those public appearances. Black crepe trimmed with silk faille. Paul Parnes.

At the beginning of her public life in the White House Mrs. Roosevelt's voice as heard over the air was stilted and artificial, and completely at odds with her warm and outgoing personality. Indeed, the prunes-and-prisms voice was a favorite target of many so-called comedians whose talent for mimicry outweighed their good taste. Today her voice is one of the most pleasing to be heard, and it has undoubtedly made her more effective in the unique place she now holds in international affairs.

How to go about learning to speak with some measure of assurance before groups of people? There seem to be almost as many methods as there are people. For instance, you might take on small assignments when requested to do so, such as thanking a speaker, or asking questions in meeting . . . . anything that will help you to overcome your initial stage fright. As you begin to gain confidence you may even begin to find the sound of your own voice rather exhilarating—there is,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

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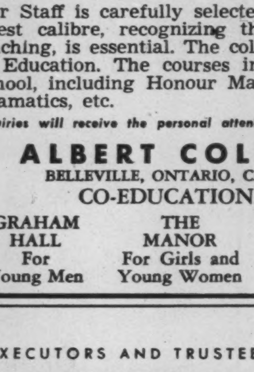

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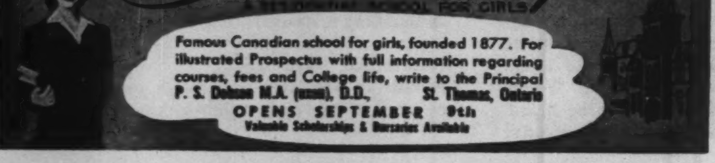

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BEAUTY

BACK TO SCHOOL

by Isabel Morgan

IT DOESN'T TAKE the class historian to prophesy that the girl most likely to succeed among an incoming group of co-eds or "new girls" is the one who wows all observers during the first big moments of campus or school life. So in the flurry and hurry of shopping for that wardrobe that will go to school with you, it's just as well not to overlook some of the other things that go into the scale.

Good study habits earn high marks. Good grooming habits are equally rewarding. Beginning of the routine of the new term is also a fine time in which to establish a regular routine of complexion care. We know of no better way to encourage such daily care than a beauty kit. Here you have in one convenient case all the preparations needed to care for your type of skin. All the better cosmetic houses have such kits with creams and other preparations for the care and treatment of the young complexion.

On the agenda now: An appointment with the best hairdresser in town, to cut and shape your hair into the style that becomes you best. Ten to one, your hair has gone its own casual and undisciplined way all summer without much kindly attention from you. So, even though most of the time you get along nicely, thank you, by taking care of your hair at home, now is the time to make an exception. Professional shaping and cutting of the hair will make it easier for you to keep it looking attractive now, when first impressions are so important, as well as later.

■ Need an emergency hair-set? Going out on a date and the curls are a bit on the droopy side? Use toilet water or cologne instead of setting lotion or water. Your tresses will dry in double quick time, and subtle fragrance will surround your pretty head.

—Del Mar

STUDENT FARE: Belted suit in checked menswear cotton tweed suiting is winner.

■ Sleepy dorm girls vote for everything unbreakable in their bath baskets. Then they can plunk their toilet things down anywhere, any way. A new "squeeze-me" plastic container holds a fragrant new cream deodorant that does a two-way job effectively—prevents and deodorizes.

THE FLOOR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

after all, a bit of the ham in most of us.

At this season of the year public speaking courses begin to spring up like dandelions in June. Such courses can be helpful because the budding speaker has the advantage of practicing on a live audience of other budding speakers. You may find one or more of the books from the long list on the subject of public speaking helpful in mastering the mechanics. Or you may conquer public speaking in a fashion similar to that of the boy whose companions toss him in to sink or swim. One of Canada's most gifted speakers has told us that at the beginning of his career he relied completely on his notes. Then one day, while on a train en route to another city where he was to make a speech, he was dismayed to find that he had forgotten his precious notes. He was forced to make the speech extempore — and from that day to this has never had recourse to notes.

Ethel Chapman, author, editor and accomplished speaker, now with the Women's Institutes of Ontario and, among other things, lecturing on the art of public speaking, says that when on a platform the thing to remember is to "stand tall"—to keep tummy and *derriere* tucked in. And Miss Chapman adds, "Always look your very best. The audience sees you before it hears you."

What she wears, or does not wear, how she does her hair, the turn of her hat, length of her skirt—every detail of the speaker's costume is noted either consciously or unconsciously by the audience. Well-cut clothes of simple, good lines are at their best on a platform, and soft textured fabrics such as crepes are preferable to high-reflecting fabrics such as satin. Be chary of figured fabrics. Wear your sheerest and darkest colored hosiery.

Technique, poise, personal charm, dress—undoubtedly all are of great assistance in giving one the confidence needed to make a good speech. But the biggest factor of all is to have something to say.

SLAND INDUSTRY

BERMUDA HANDICRAFTS

y Helen E. Britton

IN THE BEGINNING fig leaves were used as the costume for the vorld's First Lady, Eve. Today, in he Colony of Bermuda a few "ladies" ave revived the idea of using leaves or their wearing apparel, this time hose of the banana, screw pine, and almetto palm trees. These ladies are olls, made in Bermuda's "tiniest inustry." The craft was originated and s still practised by Mrs. Marie Gleeon of St. George's, Bermuda.

At the "Home of the Gleeson Doll," workshop and display room adjoinng the St. George's Historical Society n Featherbed Alley, Mrs. Gleeson howed me her dolls made from screw ine and palmetto palm leaves on a ramework of sage bush twigs which re branched so as to form the shoulers. A hand-painted walnut shell face s wired to the framework.

One type of doll has a banana leaf kirt while another type has a skirt of crew pine leaves; the leaves being hosen so that their texture suggests arious kinds of fabrics and pleated ffects. Particularly fascinating are the ccessories, exquisite little shawls and ats crocheted from long narrow rips of palmetto leaves. Some dolls arry tiny woven baskets and some arasols made from the seed pod of he Dutchman's Pipe plant. Color conasts are produced by blending differnt parts of the leaves.

Copies of these dolls have been ade but they lack the artistry of the riginals. The original dolls have hair dyed lamb's wool and walnut shell ces and carry a small white card earing a verse composed by Mrs. leeson.

WHEN Marie Gleeson was nine years old she began making oven palmetto hats. In later years hen she married, she made hats, bags d various woven articles for pin oney and started making dolls as a obby. She has practised her hobby riously for the past 17 of her 25 ars of married life and has taught e art of weaving bags, place mats d pocket books from native screw ne to Miss Edith Hayward of St. avids, who, partially blind, is the ading exponent of the art of weavg these bags today.

A very different craft is that praced by Mrs. Hilda Horsfield of Warck, who produces plastic paper eights each of which is an unique rk of art depicting pink beaches, uamarine sea, rainbow-hued shells, d minute marine life. Mr. and Mrs. orsfield have succeeded in capturg the beauty of the undersea garns of Bermuda.

Rex Horsfield is an Englishman o became a successful inventor in U.S. and retired to live in the lony. His wife, Hilda, found that had ample time to gratify a pasn for beachcombing. The inventor d the beachcomber combined their ents. They had tried to embed ves and flowers in plastic resin but nd that the plastic fades the colors. Now they experimented with bright-colored shells from the South Shore. It took many months of frustration and failure before Mr. Horsfield mastered the difficult technical process which they now use.

Then his wife took over, aided by her daughter-in-law Kay. Gathering shells, small crabs, seaweed, seahorses, bits of coral and sand from the reefs and beaches is the first and pleasantest step in the process of making the paper weights. Specimens are washed in fresh water, crabs and seahorses are dehydrated in a vacuum to keep the air in them from forming bubbles in the plastic and seaweed is laboriously fluffed out to form minute plants and trees. Pink beach sand is spread on a thin layer of plastic which is dyed aquamarine to form the base for each arrangement.

A LABEL, "Handmade from the reefs and beaches of Bermuda," is inverted in this base and a Bermuda postage stamp is often added. Each seagarden is an individual work of art which, when completed, is surrounded by a glass mould into which liquid resin mixed with a catalyst is poured and "cured" in an oven at a low temperature.

During baking at least half of the sea-gardens are damaged. "It seems that it is always the prettiest arrangements which are ruined," Mrs. Horsfield remarked ruefully. After curing and cooling off, the final step is to bevel and polish the top of the paper weight on a lathe. Mrs. Horsfield and Kay produce about 30 perfect paper weights per week but many more are rejected because of small imperfections. These finished products are sold exclusively by two of Bermuda's leading stores.

A craft which has a tremendous sales value is that of Ben Ingham of Smith's Parish, who produces small plaster replicas of Bermuda cottages. Mr. Ingham and his brother-in-law cast the cottages and insert a small piece of Bermuda stone in the base where it will show. Their wives apply flat paints to reproduce white roofs and soft pastel colors of cottage walls.

Gradual destruction of the native cedar trees through blight during recent years has left much of the island clad in stark grey tree skeletons. Many of the dead trees have been felled and yield timber for island wood carvers who produce bowls, trays, book-ends, candlesticks and like items to which the incorporation of sunfish and sailboat designs impart a Bermudian flavor.

These are the only five handicrafts of the Colony. But the field is open for someone to produce a sixth, that of preserving permanently the beauty of the native Passion Flower. Every visitor wants this distinctive flower as a memento of "The Isles of Sunshine." It could well be that this sixth craft will become the "largest industry" of Bermuda.

Elizabeth Arden

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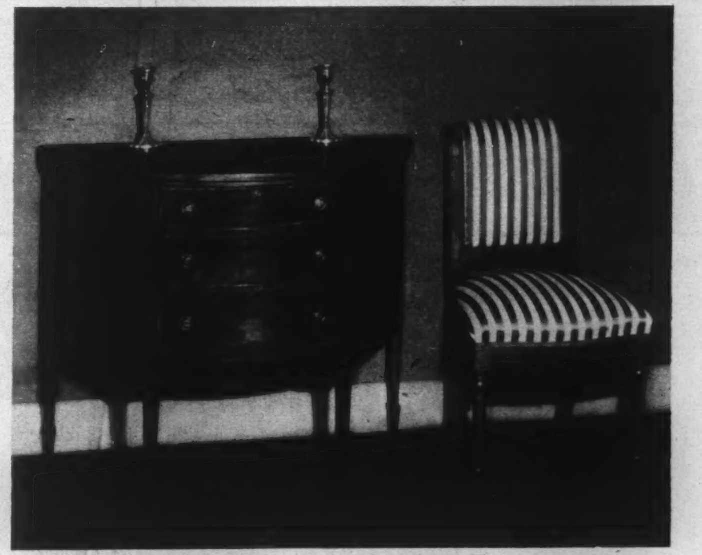

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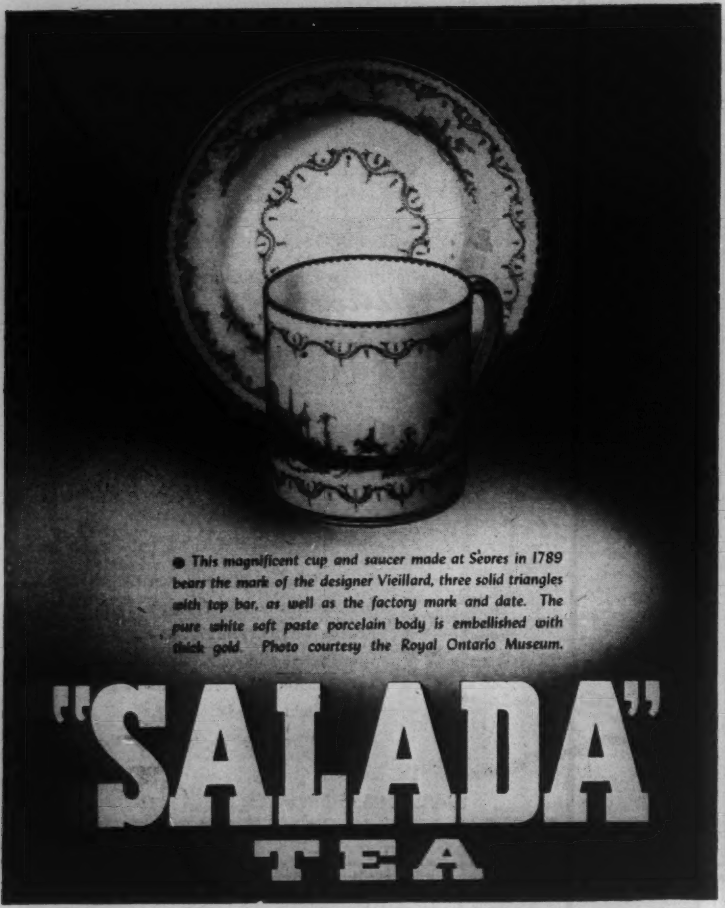

● This magnificent cup and saucer made at Sèvres in 1789 bears the mark of the designer Vieillard, three solid triangles with top bar, as well as the factory mark and date. The pure white soft paste porcelain body is embellished with thick gold. Photo courtesy the Royal Ontario Museum.

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PARTY FARE: New decorative way of serving sandwiches. Directions below.

CONCERNING FOOD

CULINARY SHOW-PIECES

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

SOME CULINARY EFFORTS are naturally ostentatious. These are dishes the hostess serves forth to guests confident that they will be received with pleasure—and perhaps awe.

One of the biggest show-offs in the cake category is the Chiffon Cake although some might vote for Angel Food Cake as a true exponent of elegance and tenderness. But despite the effort of much beating and Grade A Large eggs Angel Food Cake doesn't stand as high or as perky as the hybrid Chiffon Cake. The large cake (baked in a 10 x 4 tube pan) serves 16 to 20 cake-lovers and can be frosted plain or fancy to suit the hostess. We suggest a Viennese Frosting for occasions that call for an elegant sweet.

Viennese Frosting

Part 1:

Blanch and brown ½ pound almonds. Chop fine or put through food chopper using coarse blade. Caramelize or heat ½ cup granulated sugar slowly in a skillet until it is golden and syrupy. Add chopped nuts and pour on a greased platter or plate to cool. When hard, pulverize with rolling pin. This part of the icing can be done any time—store in a covered jar.

Part 2:

In a saucepan mix 1/3 cup granulated sugar, ¼ cup flour, ¼ tsp. salt. Slowly add 2 cups milk mixing the sugar-flour to a paste first. Stir constantly until thickened. Cool and add 1 tsp. vanilla.

Part 3:

Cream by hand or electric mixer ¾ cup butter until light and fluffy. Add gradually 1 cup sifted icing sugar. Then beat in the cooled vanilla custard.

To Assemble:

Split large Chiffon Cake into 3 layers and fill with the icing — just enough to cover each layer nicely. Frost the whole cake with remaining custard and sprinkle the sides liberally with the crushed almond brittle.

Here's another show-off:

Cauliflower in Tomato Aspic

Select a cauliflower weighing 2½ to 2¾ pounds as purchased (before trimming). Trim, wash and cook whole in boiling salted water to which 1 bay leaf, 2 whole cloves and ¼ tsp. monosodium glutamate have been added. Cook 20-25 minutes or just until barely tender. Drain well and cool thoroughly. Prepare aspic—

Tomato Aspic:

2 envelopes (2 tbsp.) plain gelatin
½ cup cold water
1- 20 oz. can tomato juice
1- 10 oz. can condensed consommé
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 tablespoon onion juice
½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
Salt and pepper to taste

Soften gelatin in cold water then set over hot water to dissolve; let cool. Mix remaining ingredients. Add cooled gelatin. Chill until mixture begins to thicken. Place cauliflower head down in a well-oiled (salad oil) 2 to 2½ quart round-bottomed mould—a mixing bowl is fine. Trim cauliflower to make it sit straight if necessary. Pour slightly thickened aspic over cauliflower. If cauliflower comes above level of aspic, cut slice from stem end. Chill. To serve, unmould

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on platter o
other vegeta
wedges and
Island dressi
handsome or

Here's a s
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of the ingred
in the house
in-a-hurry en

Ham 'n' Egg

Remove cr
unsliced brea
Cut in 3 le
bottom slice
with middle
filling. Cover
Wrap in wa
thinly with m
"flowers" ma
and capers
Slice to serve

Egg Filling
4 hard-c
2 tablesp
per
Few grai
¼ teaspoo
mate
2 tablesp
Combine al

Ham Fillin
¼ pound
3 tablesp
Few grai
¼ teaspoo
mate

BRAIN-TEA

by Louis an

1. Rub Ella, if it
5. Will it take th
10. Billy sounds
supervised the
(6)
11. This eel is sh
12. Just a bit of t
13. See 23.
15. Yet he wasn't
16. Something th
for the smithy.
18. Carl's holy, as
20. Putting it blun
using this? (5)
23 and 13. A bite
24. Is fancy-work
26. See 18. (8)
27. It's madness f
on. (6)
28. A paper-knife
these appendix

1
2
3
10
12
15
18
19
23
25
26
28

platter of greens, surround with her vegetables if desired. Cut in edges and serve with Thousand and dressing. Serves 10 to 12. Very ndsome on a buffet table.

Here's a simple version of a show- f from the Sandwich family. Most the ingredients used are "on hand" the house, so this is valuable for a-hurry entertaining.

m 'n' Egg Salad Sandwich Loaf

Remove crusts from small loaf of sliced bread, leaving top rounded. t in 3 lengthwise slices. Spread ttom slice with egg filling; cover th middle slice. Spread with ham ing. Cover with rounded top slice. rap in waxed paper. Chill. Frost nly with mayonnaise. Garnish with owers" made of pimento strips d capers and sprays of chicory. ce to serve. Makes 8 servings.

Egg Filling:
4 hard-cooked eggs, chopped
2 tablespoons minced green pepper
Few grains pepper
¼ teaspoon monosodium glutamate
2 tablespoons mayonnaise
Combine all ingredients; mix well.

lam Filling:
¼ pound cooked ham, ground
3 tablespoons minced celery
Few grains pepper
¼ teaspoon monosodium glutamate
1½ tablespoons mayonnaise
Combine all ingredients; mix well.

■ New President-Elect of the Canadian Dietetic Association is Ruth Reid, dietitian of the Bank of Montreal in Montreal. A University of Toronto graduate, she has served as Secretary for the Association and for two years was Director for the Province of Quebec. The new Quebec Director is Doris Lockhart of the Montreal General Hospital. She is a graduate of Mount Allison University, NB.

■ This September a 21-year-old Edmonton pianist will sail for France. She is Geraldine Mason, winner of a French Government award for a year's study in Paris.

■ Dianne Foster of Edmonton and Toronto — and the wife of CBC Stages' Andrew Allan—is making her first technicolor movie in England. She's the ingenue in "Father Knows Best," a gay nineties film. This is the third in a five-film contract that Dianne signed to make in England. Last winter she starred in London's West End in the stage play, "The Hollow" by thriller-writer Agatha Christie.

■ President of the Canadian Home Economics Association is Mary Clarke, Toronto, Inspector for Vocational Education in the Ontario Department of Education.

AIN-TEASER

Open for Inspection?

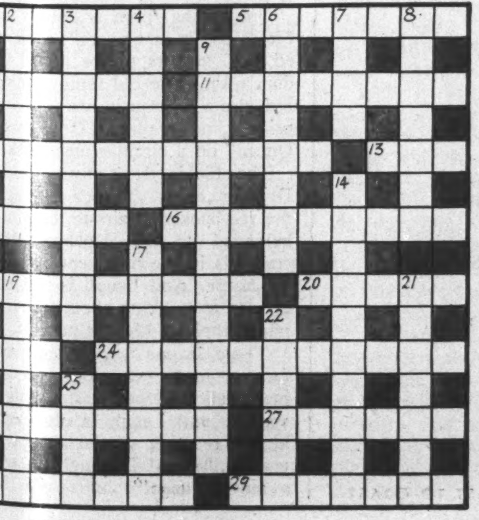
Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

Rub Ella, if it looks like measles. (7)
Will it take the top of your head off? (7)
Billy sounds as if he should have also supervised the R.C.A.F.'s religious needs. (6)
This eel is shocking! (8)
Just a bit of table talk for Moses. (11)
See 23.
Yet he wasn't a black in Africa! (5)
Something that earned a night's repose for the smithy. (9)
Carl's holy, as may be expected of 26. (9)
Putting it bluntly, are doctors poker-faced using this? (5)
and 13. A bite for or from a pet. (6)
Is fancy-work for those who lack it? (11)
See 18. (8)
It's madness for the Hydro to take this on. (6)
A paper-knife may be necessary to remove these appendixes. (7)
29. Bound to be when wound? (7)

DOWN

2. A habit nurses get into. (7)
3. For a member of the underground, as it were, it may mean reopening the subject. (10)
4. A wolf in flowery clothing? (6)
6. Send lace to be washed. (8)
7. Did Orpheus find a rift in his, when discordant? (4)
8. This will get quite a build up. (7)
9. Is that you, Dr. Skinner? (13)
14. People are not fit to undergo these. (10)
17. Does his work give this rustic growing pains? (4,4)
19. To have happened this way is quite rare. (7)
21. The M.O., about to be embraced by a fresh wife, may need one! (7)
22. He may administer a shot where you least expect it. (6)
25. Stupid drug! (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Hung jury
5. See 11
10. Don Juan
11, 5, 31. A wolf in sheep's clothing
12. Emend
13. Sentences
14. Checkmate
17. Wife
20. Ella
21. Playmates
24. Napoleons
26. Corot
28. Noisome
29. Marabou
30. Sieves
31. See 11

DOWN

1 and 18. Hidden meanings
2. Nonce
3. Jaundice
4. Rinks
6. Hooked 7. Effective
8. Sinister 9. Mainstay
15. Half price
16. Mellowed
18. See 1 down
19. Baccarat 22. Alcove
23. Strung 25. Samel
27. Rabbi (225)

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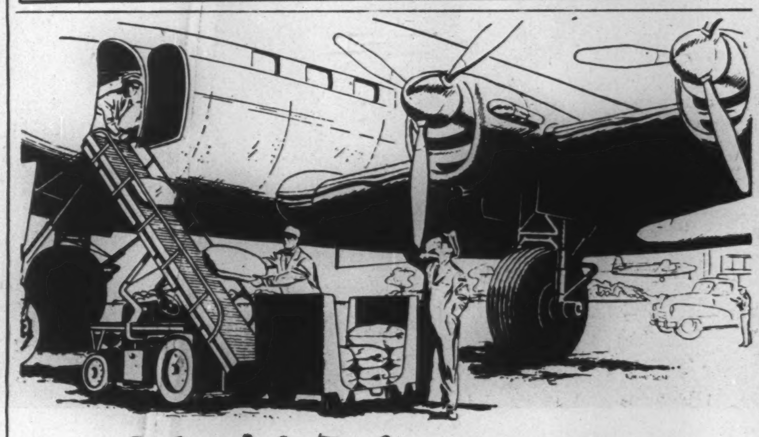

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A MOVIE LEGEND

DRESSLER'S HOME

by Peggy McCulloch

IT'S NOT often a house rules your future. But a red brick one on Cobourg's main street completely changed the lives of the Fields. Lenah, their daughter, isn't quite sure she likes it—too much like a goldfish bowl. There's always a steady stream of people.

Fields have lived in Cobourg, Ont., ever since in 1832 Lenah's great-grandfather brought over his wife and family from England. He built a number of houses. One was later rented to Alexander Koeber, an Austrian music teacher, and his Ontario-born wife. In 1869 a little girl was born to them. Millions came to know her as Marie Dressler.

As children Lenah's father and Marie played together. Then the Koebers moved away. When Lenah's father married, the house was a wedding gift. The Fields still live there—in the winters. Summers they move next door. There isn't room in their own house.

For, in July, 1934, Marie Dressler died. Newspapers carried pictures of the Cobourg house in which she was born. It was the start of the Big Trek.

ONE peaceful Sunday the Fields were having a quiet tea in the back garden. Out popped the maid, all upset. The house was being overrun with U.S. tourists. The ferry had docked and up they'd swarmed to inspect Marie Dressler's home.

Lenah went in and explained it was a private house. The Marie Dressler fans paid no attention. They opened drawers and poked around the living-room. Lenah's sister ordered them out. They knocked her down, Lenah recalls, in their hurry to see the other rooms. Finally they went away. But others kept coming. The Fields thought it would ease off.

But it didn't. Finally, in 1937, the place became the Marie Dressler House again. Now on a fine Saturday or Sunday during the open summer season, the Fields serve as many as 195 people in the four dining rooms. Good food—as well as the Marie Dressler legend—keeps them coming.

One dining room is exactly as the Fields use it in winters. Lenah wanted U.S. visitors to see a real Canadian room. The old family dining set includes a big music box that, appropriately now, plays "God Save the Queen" on a circular metal disk.

The Fields don't push the Marie Dressler angle. There's no sign on the red-backed chairs to tell you they belonged to the Koebers. Marie's cradle is in the basement of the winter house. And Lenah is just getting around to thinking about framing the photograph of Marie's parents.

There is one large picture of the famous movie star (do you realize her "Talkie" career lasted only four years?) and Lenah is often amused at the reaction of the younger generation. "What! That ugly old woman a movie queen!"

Culture and Recreation

Mary Lowrey Ross

HERE IS probably still a Grimsby Beach, though I haven't looked it up, even on a map, for ny years. In the old days it was old-fashioned summer community lay across the lake, two hours by t-trip. But the boat-run to Grimsby ch was suspended many years ago, to visit it now one must follow motor-route along the shore. By time no doubt, the old two-storey ages have been replaced by mod- bungalows with view windows, os and beach umbrellas. Certainly seems unlikely that the physical p of Grimsby Beach could have vived very long the collapse of its uliar spiritual structure.

he cottages were painted a sober wn and some of them faced out ards the lake and some inward ard the central auditorium. In eral plan this symbolized the ble dedication of Grimsby Beach recreation and culture. The itorium was an immense open- d structure shaped like a bee-hive. Church serv- were held there on Sun- s, and week-nights were quently enlivened by re- ous pageants or discourses n lecturers who had yed off the Chatauqua uit.

here was never any bois- usness along the lake t and all activities in the two fam- hotels ceased by ten-thirty. In the rnoons mothers in lustre bathing s concealed by wrappers or rain- ts led the children down to the y reaches and frigid waters of e Ontario. The little girls wore iature lustre bathing-suits and the e boys ringed cotton jersey that ched well below the knees. For our her enjoyment there was the run pen trolleys to Grimsby village in the evening there would be an roving program in the auditorium. hat summer the activities of msby Beach were handled by a Kenneth Burchell, a forerunner the paid summer recreational ervisor. A great deal of Mr. Bur- l's time was occupied in directing ntomime version of "Abide With '—all five verses, including the ious final stanza added by an irer of Cardinal Newman. We tised for an hour every morning for the final event worse cheese- h gowns modelled on the costume n by St. Cecilia at the organ.

E WERE impressed by Mr. Burchell who seemed remarkably dsome in an elderly way, (he was, agine in his early thirties) but we e a little intimidated by the pas- he threw into converting 25 y-coordinated adolescents into g nuns. The final stanza was the hest for all of us. We were sup- d to rise straight from the floor, s uplifted, cheese-cloth wings un- ed, eyes raptly fixed on the morn and angel faces smiling, and Mr. Burchell worked on us with the intensity of a Reinhardt directing "The Miracle". "Like this," he would shout, writhing up from the sawdust in a single movement. It went on most of the summer.

THAT season probably represented the final flowering of the Grimsby Beach spirit. There were pageants and lectures and an early movie program which presented the Oberammergau Passion Play, with a short subject showing tourists moving jerkily across a Palestinian landscape, peering curiously into all the holy places. For the final program however, with the "Abide With Me" pantomime as a climax, the attendance was languid, for the spirit of Grimsby Beach was beginning to sag a little even then.

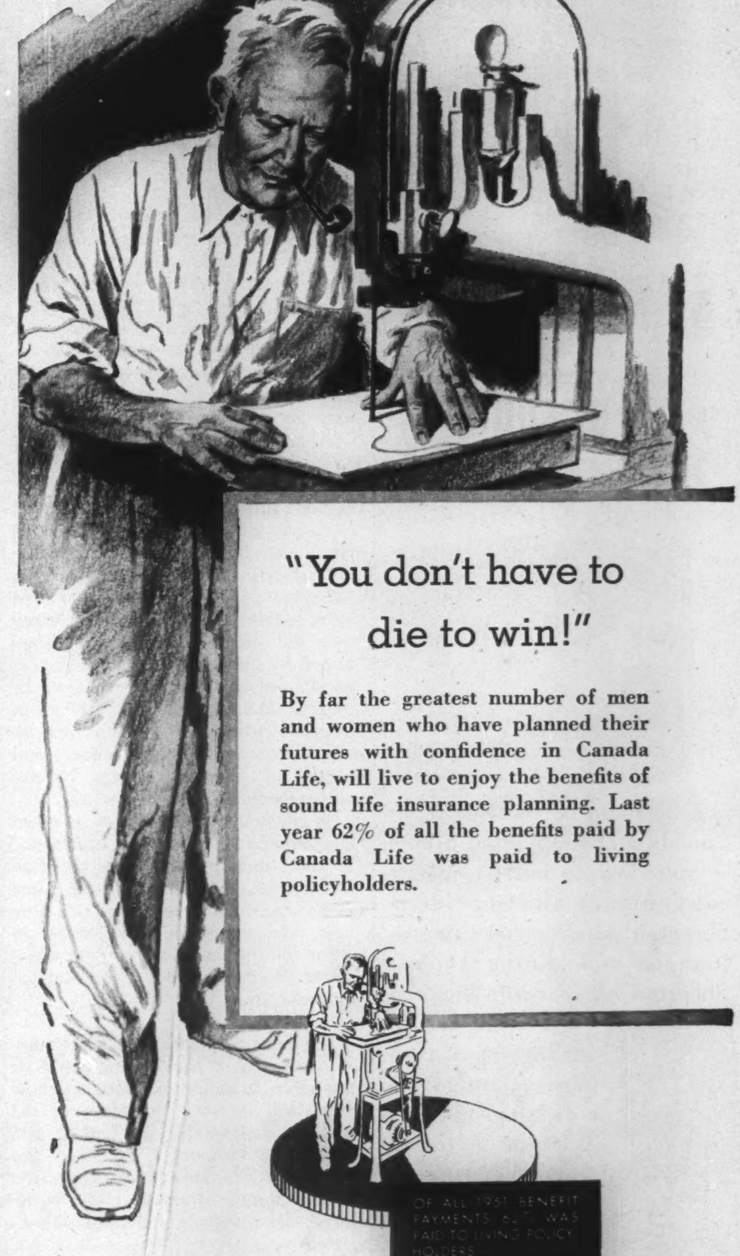
So it seemed, was the bee-hive roof of the auditorium. A short time later it had to be taken down, and I believe the auditorium was finally carted away and never replaced. War, movies, prohibition and the outboard motor followed, but it is doubtful if any of these elements was responsible for the shattering of Grimsby Beach's perpetual Sabbath. What it finally surrendered to, probably, was the combined fever and inertia that represent the real spirit of summer vacation.

The founders of Grimsby Beach failed to figure on this human weakness when they established their ideal summer colony. So, it seems did the Soviet idealists who set up their vacation centres on the Black Sea.

According to the Soviet organ *Trud*, the managers of these resorts neglect serious projects, such as lectures on the Volga-Don Canal, and go in for ball-room dancing. Even chess, photography and handicrafts are slighted, *Trud* points out. Worst of all is the deplorable cultural level represented in the libraries attached to the Black Sea settlements. In one of these, the *Trud* correspondent found nothing but a twelve-volume work, "News From Europe", published in 1890, together with a French text "Functions of the Human Body."

Well, if it is any comfort to the editors of *Trud*, our library at Grimsby Beach consisted of "The Wide Wide World" a copy of "Chatter-box" published in 1892, and a shelf-full of "Whedan's Concordance of the Holy Scriptures", (1865.) "Chatterbox" was glanced at briefly, but no one ever took down a volume of Whedan's Concordance.

The truth is that the combination of recreation and culture represents an unattainable ideal, at any rate under summer conditions. It can be made to work only under implacable pressure; and once the pressure is removed, it is recreation that comes in the door and culture that goes out the window.



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PORTS OF CALL

Camera Across the Continent

by Edwin C. Schafer

CALIFORNIA is a photogenic land. It offers the photographer a tremendous variety of subjects. Here are picturesque missions, seascapes, mountain views, waterfalls, big trees, eucalyptus and palm trees, a bit of Old Mexico, Chinatown, tremendous bridges and countless other types of scenery and subjects peculiar to this locality.

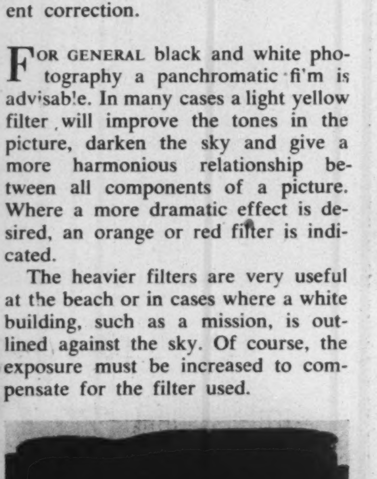
At most times of the year the light is crisp, clean and brilliant. In general an exposure meter is a recommended piece of equipment, for such a variety of subjects naturally calls for a variety of exposures—particularly if you are using color film.

Regardless of the intensity of sunlight, it should always be remembered that the exposure is largely determined by the key of the object to be photographed. Thus low-key or dark objects; scenes with a lot of green trees or with shadow expanse, require more exposure. Beach scenes and scenes of high-key objects require correspondingly less exposure.

A slight atmospheric haze is often encountered in southern California. In color shots of landscapes the haze often lends added charm. In some cases where the haze produces a blue cast, which may be objectionable in color film, a haze filter or light ultraviolet filter will usually give sufficient correction.

FOR GENERAL black and white photography a panchromatic film is advisable. In many cases a light yellow filter will improve the tones in the picture, darken the sky and give a more harmonious relationship between all components of a picture. Where a more dramatic effect is desired, an orange or red filter is indicated.

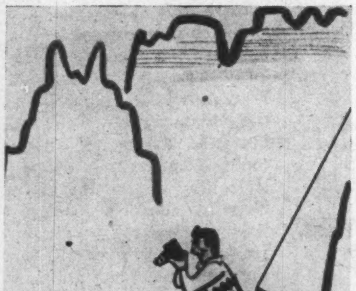
The heavier filters are very useful at the beach or in cases where a white building, such as a mission, is outlined against the sky. Of course, the exposure must be increased to compensate for the filter used.



YELLOWSTONE GEYSERS

Since color film does not have much latitude, extreme care must be given that exposures are correct. Avoid, if you can, making color shots when the sun is high overhead, for at this time of day the best you can hope for, in most cases, is simply passable results. The morning hours and the afternoon hours—after, say, two or three o'clock — are best for color shooting.

Avoid large areas of heavy shadow unless you have an idea of working up something dramatic. In general, a flat light, with the sun coming over your shoulder, will give best color results, although many striking pictures are made with quartering light.



—Illustrations courtesy Union Pacific

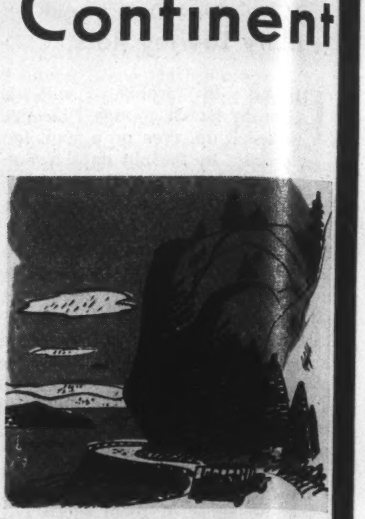
IN THE MOUNTAINS

At times a back light produces beautiful pictures of some objects late in the afternoon, if you know how to handle color film exposure under these difficult conditions.

YELLOWSTONE has everything for the camera addict but the park presents some subjects rather difficult to capture satisfactorily.

In either color or black and white the geysers are best photographed with quartering or slightly back light. Use panchromatic film and a fairly strong yellow filter or even a light red filter.

Color shots of Old Faithful are best made very early in the morning or late in the afternoon. If you are lucky enough to catch a color shot of an eruption against a sunset sky you will have a prize.



PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Hot pools demand considerable exposure to reproduce the color in the depths of the pool. Do not waste time on hot pools if the day is cool and steam obscures the subject. On such days the geysers give their best photographic eruptions.

In shooting geysers use a fast speed. Expose for the white and let the rest of the picture fall into a low key.

In using an exposure meter in Yellowstone, be careful to see that bright areas in the foreground do not give a false reading.

Colorado offers a wide variety of picture material.

Mountain lakes and streams and snow-clad peaks provide an endless variety of composition in both black and white and color.

An exposure meter is desirable in this country on account of the wide variety of subject matter that will be photographed. Pictures embracing a large area of green timber will require more exposure, as also will pictures with a large shadow area. A medium yellow filter and panchromatic film will prove desirable for black and white pictures.

HAVE YOUR camera ready when you visit the Pacific Northwest for nowhere else will you find such a variety of subjects.

A fairly heavy yellow filter will be helpful in making landscapes on panchromatic film. A light ultra-violet filter or the recommended haze filter is best used with color film.

Mountain scenery, lakes and beaches will stand short exposures while pictures in which green timber predominates will require more exposure, particularly if there are areas of shadow.

Color film gives best results in morning and afternoon light in most cases. When the sun is high overhead the colors have a tendency to be drab. A certain amount of haze will be encountered, making the use of an ultraviolet filter mandatory. And a clean lens is always helpful.

"Lost" Canadians

AM AFRAID that Mr. Morrison, in his pursuit of "lost" Canadians N, July 26), missed a very good rce of information, and one that es ammunition to the "calamity wlers" as he calls them. The charge ally made is that Canada is losing really top brains, especially those n with scientific skills.

The National Research Council lished a "Bursaries, Studentships Scholarships Who's Who" in 47, and again in 1950. This gives nes, addresses and works of the lly top scientific brass in the coun- those who have earned NRC ards to continue their researches. e 1947 publication reveals that, r eliminating those who are still ing graduate studies in the U.S., re was still 23 per cent of these earch scholars who had taken up dence in the U.S. Among those nes added between the 1947 and 1950 listing, this figure has jump- to 28 per cent.

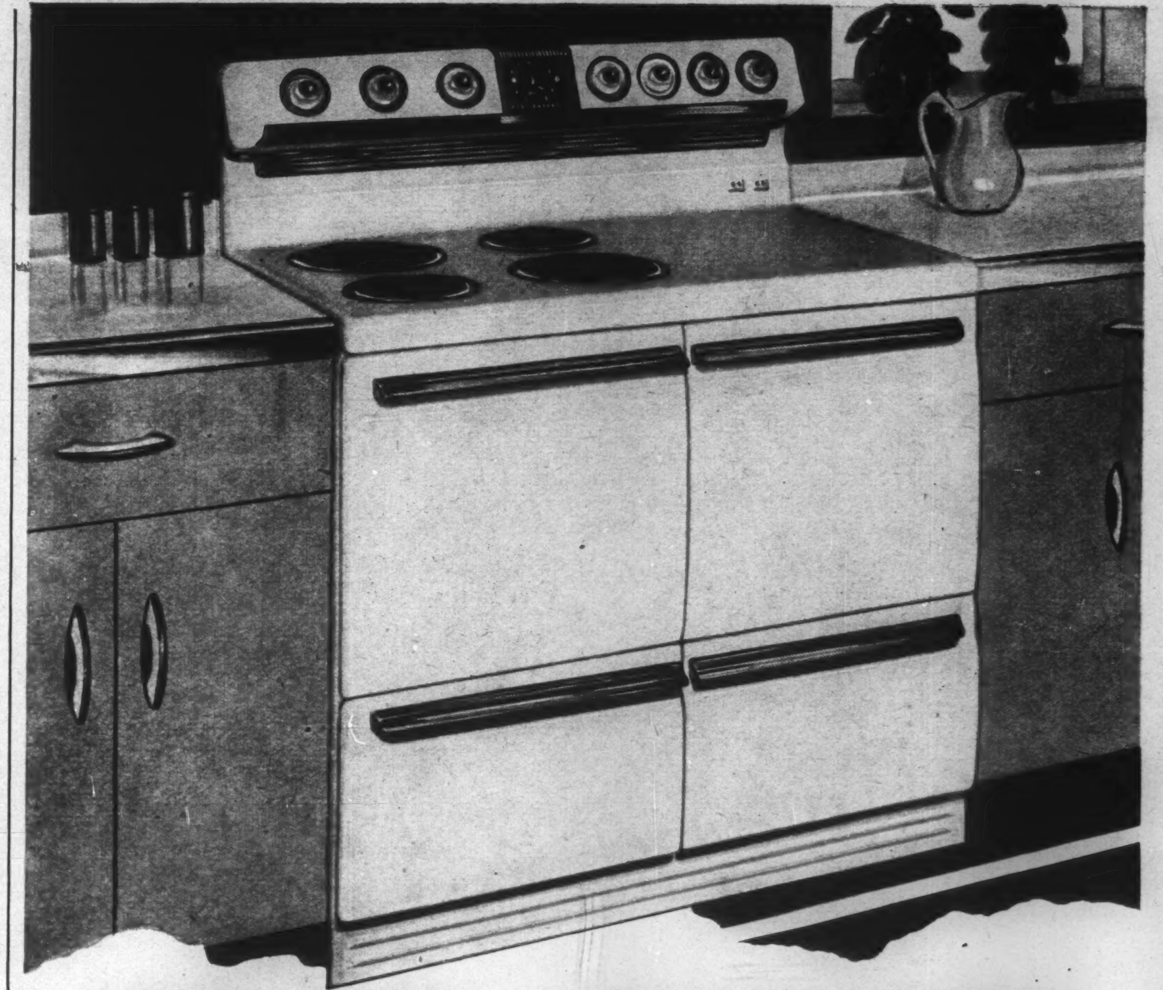
An exodus of this size among this s of citizen would seem to me to for some howling of calamity, er than for the urbanity with ch Mr. Morrison treats the matter. As one of this class myself, I can ify to the temptations to stay in U.S. A neo-PhD in a natural nce can begin in Canada at a top $3,600 in a university and $4,000 government (and about the same business). If he stayed in the U.S., ernment service would be closed him until he became naturalized, universities begin at $5,000 to 500, and business pays up to ,000 (as a start, mind you. I turn- down that much to come back to ada). The gap is really much big- than this, too, because the things will want to buy (books, equip- t, a record player and records, r) are all far cheaper in the U.S.

HEN, too, American universities use the brain-power they hire far e efficiently. Their professors have he lab assistants, equipment, and for research that they need . . .

Much could be done to stop this dus, if there were any concern it in the proper quarters. One g the Indian Government has done send automatically a weekly In- newsletter to all Indian students ying in the U.S. . . Another serv- s to help students studying abroad nd work in Canada.

The most important contribution the Government can make is h more subtle than dragging home wandering sheep. I, and many like are paying in effect, $100 a week th privilege of being a Canadian er than an American. This is a y stiff ante in any man's money. t do I get for it, and what do I ct to get if I continue to pay this e? It is something in the quality ur national life, a slowly growing nctiveness and form and char- r. If the Government in the next years senses its responsibility to- d this development, and acts ac- ingly, I will figure that my $100 ek has been well spent.

wa. L. MENTON



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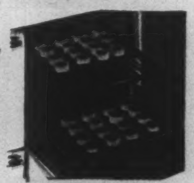
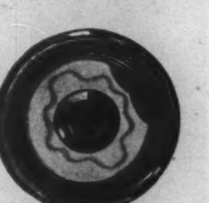


The oven heat is evenly balanced. Baking results are perfect in any rack position.



Five heats for each element. Controls illuminated with an identifying color for each position.

YOU CAN BE SURE . . . IF IT'S Westinghouse

13M2026

"Heirlooms"
that money can't buy

Yes, among the "heirlooms" grandmother passes to her family are many which have no tangible value and yet are her children's most prized heritage.

Such "heirlooms" are the affection and care she lavished on her family in their youth and maturity; such enduring "possessions" are the fine traditions of faith, character and loyalty which she passed on to her children and which in turn will benefit generations to come.

Weston's take this way of honoring Canada's grandmothers who for years have honored Weston's by their purchases of Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Candies. The quality of these Food Products, which has made them family favorites for generations, will continue to justify this preference now and for years to come.

Always buy the best—buy Weston's.

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